

(19)

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(11)

EP 0 850 651 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
01.07.1998 Bulletin 1998/27

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: A61L 27/00, A61L 31/00

(21) Application number: 97203933.3

(22) Date of filing: 15.12.1997

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 20.12.1996 US 33443 P

(71) Applicant: SCHNEIDER (USA) INC.
Plymouth, Minnesota 55442 (US)

(72) Inventor: Ding, Ni
Plymouth, Minnesota 55446 (US)

(74) Representative: Jansen, Götz
Schneider (Europe) AG,
Ackerstrasse 6
8180 Bülach (CH)

(54) Method of applying drug-release coatings

(57) The invention is directed to a method of applying drug-release coatings whereby a polymer can be dissolved in a first solvent (solvent A) to form a polymer system and a drug can be dissolved or suspended in a second solvent (solvent B) to form a drug system. The coating or layer of coating so formed comprises a substantially uniform combination of the drug and polymer. Solvent B can be the same as or different than solvent A. The coating can be applied on a stent body by separately spraying or dipping the polymer system and the drug system onto the devices. The coating can be accomplished by either applying the polymer and drug systems sequentially or simultaneously. In certain embodiments, a drug can be suspended in solvent B. In some cases, three or more systems can be utilized. For instance, a third system containing pure solvent A or B can smooth the coating surface, if the solvent of the third spraying system is compatible with the polymer matrix.

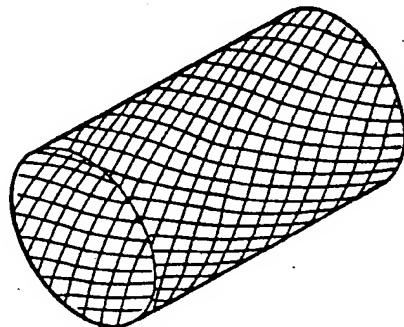


FIG. 10

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Description

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/033,443 filed December 20, 1996.

Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to drug-releasing coatings for medical devices which are inserted or implanted into the body. More particularly, the invention is directed to a method for applying drug-releasing coatings to medical devices in which a polymer is dissolved in a first solvent (solvent A) to form a polymer system and a drug is dissolved in a second solvent (solvent B) to form a drug system.

Background of the Invention

In prior art methods, a composition comprising a mix of a drug and a polymer in a solvent is applied to the device to form a substantially uniform layer of drug and polymer; *i.e.* a layer in which the drug is dispersed in the polymer in a substantially uniform manner. Depending upon the types of polymers and drugs employed, finding a common solvent for these two constituents can be problematic. Where a common solvent for the drug and polymer is not available, attempts have been made to micronize the drug into small particles so that it can be suspended in the polymer solution. However, micronization can be time consuming, and may result in a loss of desired therapeutic properties of the drug. Therefore, a method of more easily putting both the drug and polymer into solution to obtain a drug releasing coating for medical devices is needed. Also needed is a method of applying a drug/polymer coating without having to combine the drug and polymer in a common solution or suspension.

Summary of the Invention

The methods disclosed herein apply generally to implantable prostheses, especially expandable prostheses such as balloon expandable stents and self-expanding stents. Stents coated according to this invention may be, for instance, plastically deformable or self-expanding. In certain embodiments, the methods avoid the necessity of micronizing a drug before it is applied to a stent. In other embodiments, drug particulates can be utilized. The present invention can also be used where there is no common compatible solvent for both the polymer and the drug.

Broadly, the invention relates to a method of applying drug-release coatings containing a drug and a polymer, in which the drug is distributed in the polymer in a substantially uniform manner. A polymer can be dissolved in a first solvent (solvent A) to form a polymer system substantially free of biologically active materials

(*e.g.*, less than about 1% by weight of the polymer) and a drug can be dissolved in a second solvent (solvent B) to form a drug system substantially free of polymers (*e.g.*, less than about 1% by weight of the drug). Solvent B can be the same as or different than solvent A. Different solvents are generally used when the drug has very low solubility in the polymer solution and no common solvent would be found for both the drug and polymer. By applying the polymer system and drug system separately to the surface of the medical device, the method forms a composite of the polymer and drug, *i.e.*, a distribution of the drug throughout a network of polymer. Such composite may be substantially homogenous. The method of the present invention avoids the need for micronizing the drug prior to mixing it with the polymer to form the composite of drug and polymer. Although the method provides a coating or a layer of a coating which comprises a composite of the drug and polymer, it avoids the need for mixing the drug and polymer in one solution before applying the coating to the device.

A coating can be applied on a device, particularly a stent, by separately spraying the polymer system and the drug system. Methods of coating stents are disclosed in U.S. patent application serial nos. 08/424,884; 08/526,273; and 08/663,490. These documents are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties for all purposes. The coatings of the invention can be accomplished by either spraying the polymer and drug systems sequentially or simultaneously, as further described below.

Instead of applying the coating by spraying, the coating can also be placed onto the medical device by dipping. This latter method of applying the coating is especially useful for devices which are not conducive to being spray coated. Such devices include without limitation the inner lumen of a stent graft. Also, the coating may be applied by using a combination of spraying and dipping.

Depending upon the coating thickness desired, multi-step coatings may be applied. Depending upon the solvent volatility, a waiting period may be required during the spraying or dipping process, or heat may be applied through a heat gun, a heat lamp or a heat chamber to facilitate the evaporation of the solvent(s).

In certain embodiments, it is not necessary for a drug to be dissolved in solvent B. Fine particles can be mixed, preferably suspended, in the solvent, and the coating can be applied as described herein. In some cases, three or more systems can be utilized. For instance, a third spraying or dipping system containing pure solvent A or B can smooth the coating surface, if the solvent of the third system is compatible with the polymer matrix, or a third spraying or dipping system containing a second elutable agent such as a drug. Polyethylene glycol, sugar, salt in solvent (which can be same or different than solvents A and B), can be applied to the stent. The resulting drug release profile, where two or more drugs are applied, can result in the different

drugs being released simultaneously or sequentially.

A suitable sequence according to this invention could be one application of a polymer solution, one application of a drug solution and one application of pure solvent. Alternatively, the sequence could be one application by spraying or dipping of polymer solution, one application of solvent and one application of a drug solution or suspension. Alternatively, the sequence could be three parallel spraying systems. The number of cycles in each operation could be half, one, two or more. It is appreciated that those skilled in the art will find numerous combinations of coating orders and sequences for dual or multiple coating systems without departing from the inventive concept. The coating system can be hand-operated or automated to achieve different combinations.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIGURE 1 is a photograph showing the results of the Comparative Example;

FIGURE 2 is a photograph showing the results of Example 1;

FIGURE 3 is a photograph showing the results of Example 2;

FIGURES 4 and 5 are scanning electron microscope photographs showing the results of the Comparative Example in an unstressed state and a post-stressed state, respectively;

FIGURES 6 and 7 are scanning electron microscope photographs showing the results of Example 1 in an unstressed state and a post-stressed state, respectively;

FIGURES 8 and 9 are scanning electron microscope photographs showing the results of Example 2 in an unstressed state and a post-stressed state, respectively;

FIGURE 10 shows a stent prior to coating;

FIGURES 11 and 12 sequentially illustrate an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURES 13 and 14 sequentially illustrate an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 15 graphically compares elution rates for the Comparative Example, Example 1 and Example 2; and

FIGURE 16 is a graphical comparison of the elution rates of Examples 4a, 4b, 5 and 6.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Polymers suitable for the present invention will preferably be hydrophobic biostable elastomeric materials which do not degrade and which minimize tissue rejection. Furthermore, the materials are preferably ones which will undergo encapsulation by tissue adjacent to the stent implantation site. Polymers suitable for such coatings include silicones (e.g., polysiloxanes and substituted polysiloxanes), polyurethanes (including poly-

carbonate urethanes), thermoplastic elastomers in general, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, polyolefin elastomers, EPDM rubbers and polyamide elastomers. The above-referenced materials are considered hydrophobic with respect to the contemplated environment of the invention.

Non-limiting examples of other polymers which are suitable for use in the present invention include bioabsorbable polymers such as polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, polycaprolactone, polylactic acid - polyethylene oxide copolymers, cellulose, and the like. Other non-limiting examples of polymers that are suitable for use in the present invention also include biostable plastic materials such as acrylic polymers and its derivatives, nylon, and polyesters.

Non-limiting examples of drugs suitable for use in the present invention include antithrombotics, anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, thrombolytics, antiproliferatives, anti-inflammatories, agents that inhibit

hyperplasia and in particular restenosis, smooth muscle cell inhibitors, antibiotics, growth factors, growth factor inhibitors, cell adhesion inhibitors, cell adhesion promoters and drugs that may enhance the formation of healthy neointimal tissue, including endothelial cell regeneration. The positive action may come from inhibiting particular cells (e.g., smooth muscle cells) or tissue formation (e.g., fibromuscular tissue) while encouraging different cell migration (e.g., endothelium) and tissue formation (neointimal tissue).

The drug used in the invention may or may not be micronized. When the drug is not micronized, the particle size of the drug can be greater than about 10 μ m. When the drug is micronized, the drug particle size is preferably 5-12 μ m and more preferably about 5 μ m.

The devices suitable for the invention include without limitation a variety of medical devices such as catheters, shunts, stents (e.g. self expandable or balloon expandable vascular or non-vascular stents), heart valves, grafts, and artificial organs or prostheses. The devices may have polymeric, metallic or ceramic surfaces.

The preferred materials for fabricating stents, particularly braided stents, such as that shown in FIGURE 10, include metals such as stainless steel, tantalum, titanium alloys including nitinol (a nickel titanium, thermomemory alloy material), DFT materials such as shown in U.S. 5,630,840 and certain cobalt alloys including cobalt-chromium-nickel alloys such as Elgiloy[®] and Phynox[®]. Bioabsorbable materials may also be used to form the stent structure, such as polylactic acid. Further details concerning the fabrication and details of other aspects of the stents themselves are found in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,655,771 and 4,954,126 to Wallsten and 5,061,275 to Wallsten et al. which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Solvents which can be used in the present invention will preferably be compatible with the polymer or drug with which they are mixed. For instance, the polymer will

preferably be fully dissolvable in the solvent with which it is mixed, and the drug will preferably be fully dissolvable in the solvent with which it is mixed. However, it is contemplated that certain embodiments of the present invention will include particulate drugs, such as heparin, mixed in solvent. Where drugs are in particulate form, the drug will preferably be suspended in the solvent. Non-limiting examples of solvents that can be used according to this invention include tetrahydrofuran, methanol, methyl ethyl ketone, chloroform, methylene chloride, acetonitrile, and water.

The following examples describe embodiments of the invention in which the coatings were applied to the medical devices by spray coating (Comparative Example and Examples 1-3) or by dip coating (Examples 4-6).

Comparative Example

A silicone-xylene mixture (~34% solid weight from Applied Silicone Corporation) was weighed, and the solid silicone content was calculated. A ratio of $W_{dex}/W_{silicone\ solid} = 0.1$ was used in the preparation. Here "dex" or "DEX" refers to dexamethasone (Upjohn, Dexamethasone USP, CAS # 50-02-2). The volume amount of tetrahydrofuran (THF) (HPLC grade, Aldrich or EM Science) used was determined by multiplication of 20 with the weight of the solid silicone. DEX was first dissolved in THF and then transferred to a silicone-xylene mixture. A crosslinker agent was added and the solution was mixed well. A braided stent was coated by spraying multiple cycles of the homogeneous solution so prepared on the stent in an expanded state. The coated stent was then moved to a convection oven and cured at 150°C for 45 minutes. It was then treated with argon gas plasma according to the procedure described in co-pending application Serial No.08/841,747. The results are shown in FIGURES 1, 4 and 5. FIGURES 1 and 4 are photographs of the coating in an unstressed state, i.e., before the stent was expanded or contracted. FIGURE 5 is a photograph of the coating after the coated stent was mechanically stressed, i.e., following contraction and expansion of the stent.

Example 1

A 5% (w/w) solution of silicone solid in THF was prepared by adding the required THF and crosslinker agent into the silicone mixture. A separate 0.5% (w/w) solution of DEX in THF was prepared by adding THF into a beaker containing DEX. The ratio of $W_{dex}/W_{silicone\ solid} = 0.1$. A badger 150-4 spray system was used with two reservoirs filled with two different solutions. The coating of the stent in an expanded state was accomplished by spraying one cycle of silicone solution, waiting for a short period of time (about 30 seconds), and spraying one cycle of DEX solution, waiting for a short period of time (about 30 seconds), and then repeating

the spraying sequence. The very last spray cycle was silicone solution. For a coating thickness of 30 micron, about 30 cycles each were applied. The number of spray cycles used depended on the solution viscosity, the droplet size and the flow rate. The coated stent was then moved to a convection oven and cured at 150°C for 45 minutes. It was then argon gas plasma treated. The results are shown in FIGURES 2, 6, and 7. FIGURES 2 and 6 are photographs of the coating in a unstressed state. FIGURE 7 is a photograph of the coating after the coated stent was mechanically stressed.

Example 2

The process used to prepare this example was similar to the process utilized in Example 1 except that DEX was dissolved in methanol, which is a poor solvent for silicone. The ratio of $W_{dex}/W_{silicone\ solid}$ was maintained at 0.1 in the preparation. The results are shown in FIGURES 3, 8, and 9. FIGURES 3 and 8 are photographs of the coating in a unstressed state. FIGURE 9 is a photograph of the coating after the coated stent was mechanically stressed, i.e., expanded and contracted.

Example 3

The coated stents prepared in the Comparative Example, Example 1 and Example 2 were cut into 2 cm segments and put into 100 ml of polyethylene glycol (MW=400, Aldrich) and water mixture (40/60, v/v). The solution was changed frequently when sampling the solution. The DEX concentration was analyzed by using a Shimadzu high performance liquid chromatography instrument, operated with a UV detector at the wavelength of 254 nm. A C-8 column was used in the analysis. Table 1 and FIGURE 15 show the DEX release data over one month for the coated stents. All three preparations in the Comparative Example, Example 1 and Example 2 prolonged the drug release and had similar release profiles.

Table 1

Release Rate Data ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{hr}$)			
Time (days)	Comp. Ex.	Ex. 1	Ex. 2
0.08	6.25	27.46	14.88
1.73	0.66	3.32	0.83
3.77	0.38	1.08	0.36
4.75	0.38	0.91	0.33
11.81	0.24	0.44	0.21
14.08	0.24	0.34	0.22
16.94	0.23	0.27	0.20
19.08	0.22	0.28	0.22

Table 1 (continued)

Release Rate Data ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{hr}$)			
Time (days)	Comp. Ex.	Ex. 1	Ex. 2
21.08	0.21	0.19	0.18
26.08	0.15	0.17	0.14
28.00	0.11	0.10	0.12
32.06	0.17	0.16	0.15

An embodiment of the present invention involving spray coating is sequentially illustrated in Figures 11 and 12. The drug-release coating apparatus 2 has a stent rotating element 4 and a spraying element 6.

A stent 8 is mounted on the stent rotating element 4 by clamping it at both ends to supporting rod elements 24', 24", which are typically alligator clamps. Preferably, stent 8 will be clamped in a position which is at least partially expanded or fully expanded such that its interior remains empty allowing spray coating to adhere to both the exterior and the interior surface of stent 8. Rod elements 24', 24" do not traverse the interior of stent 8. Motor 10 rotates the rod elements 24', 24" thereby rotating stent 8. Supporting rod 12 supports the stent rotating element 4.

Spraying element 6 has a structural support 14 on which a first spray canister 16 and a second spray canister 18 are mounted. First spray canister 16 is fluidly connected to first spray dispenser 20 and second spray canister 18 is fluidly connected to second spray dispenser 22. Gas supply means 26, 28 are connected to the spraying devices to provide gaseous means to propel the polymer and drug solutions.

The first and second spray canisters 16, 18 can be mounted on structural support 14 on a track (not shown) to enable longitudinal movement back and forth. In a simplified case, a hand can act as a support 14. In this embodiment, canisters 16, 18 are fixed at a predetermined distance from one another, so that they move to and from equidistant from one another. The hollow arrow in FIGURE 11 shows canisters 16, 18 prior to leftward movement. Spray will begin once spray dispensers 20, 22 oppose the stent 8. The solid arrow in FIGURE 12 shows canisters 16, 18 beginning their course back to the right, again beginning to spray once dispensers 20, 22 oppose the stent. This sequence can be repeated multiple times, as desired.

In this embodiment, first spray canister 16 can hold polymer in solvent and be free of drug, while second spray canister 18 can hold drug in solvent and be free of polymer, or vice versa.

FIGURES 13 and 14 sequentially illustrate a different embodiment of the present invention. The reference numerals in this embodiment have the same meaning as those in the previous embodiment shown in FIGURES 11 and 12.

The first and second spray canisters 16, 18 can be

mounted on structural support 14 on two tracks (not shown) to enable longitudinal movement back and forth. In this embodiment, canisters 16, 18 can move to and from independent from one another. In FIGURE 13, the solid arrow shows the first canister 16 moving to the left and spraying the stent, while the hollow arrow indicates second canister 18 in a stationary position with the potential to move to the left. First canister 16 continues to the left and then stops beyond the stent and assumes a stationary position (not shown). Then, as shown in FIGURE 14, the second canister 18 moves to the left to spray the stent and then rests to the left of the stent. Thereafter, the first canister 16 can move to the right, later followed by the second canister 18, and the process can be repeated as desired.

Other processes according to this invention can include the first canister 16 going to and from while the second canister 18 is at rest beyond the stent, followed by the second canister going to and from while the first canister 16 is at rest beyond the stent. Other non-limiting variations include having canisters 16 and 18 move simultaneously but spaced apart from one another, or having canisters 16 and 18 criss-cross while spraying.

In addition to spray coating, the coatings of this invention can be applied by dipping the medical device in 1) a polymer dissolved in a first solvent and 2) a drug dissolved in a second solvent. The device can be repeatedly dipped into the polymer solution and drug solution until a coating of the desired thickness is achieved. In general, the polymer will shrink and swell, and the drug will recrystallize or redistribute in the subsequent dipping steps depending upon the relative solvability of the solvents to the polymer and drug. In order to ensure uniformity of the coating on the device, certain steps can be taken. These steps include, without limitation: choosing a solvent with a low viscosity index, choosing a polymer above its entanglement molecular weight such that the inner polymer layer(s) will swell but will not be easily dissolved, blow drying the coating after each dipping, horizontally coating the device, rotating the device during drying and using short coating times.

The following examples illustrate embodiments of the invention which were prepared by dipping.

45 Example 4

15 grams of a silicone dispersion from Applied Silicone Corp. (#40000), containing 35% solids, was weighed. 0.52 grams of dexamethasone (DEX) (Upjohn, Lot #719KT) was dissolved in 15 mL of tetrahydrofuran (THF). The drug solution was added to the silicone dispersion and stirred until a homogeneous solution was formed.

A stent graft (Example 4a) was dipped into the solution and air dried in its horizontal position. The coating weight for this sample was 10.8 mg/cm^2 . Due to gravity, the coating became uneven. To obtain a more uniform coating, a second stent graft (Example 4b), after being

dipped into the solution, was rotated horizontally as it air dried. The coating weight for this sample was 13.5 mg/cm². After sitting at room temperature for about 1.5 hours, the coated samples were oven cured at 150°C for 1 hour.

The grafts were cut into 2 cm pieces and their release rates were studied by immersing the pieces in a 25/75 v/v aqueous solution of polyethylene glycol (PEG) (MW=400 from J.T. Baker). The solutions were periodically sampled and replaced with fresh solution. The amount of DEX released was quantified by a Shimadzu High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), using a C8 column (Phase Separation Ltd) with a mobile phase of acetonitrile/H₂O (1:1 v/v), a flow rate of 1 ml/min and a UV detector at a wavelength of 254 nm. The release rates for these two samples are presented in Table 2. The data shows that the coated samples can provide prolonged drug release (see FIGURE 16).

Table 2

Release Rate Data (μg/cm ² /hr)				
Time (days)	Ex. 4a	Ex. 4b	Ex. 5	Ex. 6
0.0	75.26	61.51	23.66	63.96
0.8	14.54	16.80	6.68	22.14
3.1	5.75	6.55	3.71	4.76
5.8	3.46	3.97	2.31	2.19
8.1	2.02	2.65	1.61	1.27
10.1	1.64	2.22	1.27	0.85
12.9	1.48	2.02	1.34	1.41
16.1	1.48	1.94	1.25	1.59
19.8	1.30	1.81	1.12	0.71
22.8	1.05	1.45	0.96	0.57
27.8	0.89	1.29	0.83	0.46
30.8	0.81	1.16	0.72	0.47
37.9	0.70	1.05	0.65	0.33

Example 5

A silicone dispersion containing 4% silicone in THF was prepared. Also prepared was a 10% solution of DEX in THF. A stent graft was dipped into the silicone solution first and dried while being rotated for at least 1 minute. The stent was then dipped into the DEX/THF solution and rotated for at least 1 minute to dry the stent. This sequence of dipping and drying was repeated for about 20 times. The last dip was in the silicone solution. After sitting at room temperature for about 1.5 hours, the coated samples were oven cured at 150°C for 1 hour.

Like the stents in Example 4a and 4b, this sample was also cut into 2 cm pieces and the release rate was

studied according to the procedure used in Examples 4a and 4b. The release rate for Example 5 is presented in Table 2 and FIGURE 16. The data shows that the coated samples can provide prolonged drug release.

Example 6

The silicone dispersion of Example 5 was prepared. Also prepared was a 10% solution of DEX in methanol (MeOH), which is a poor solvent for silicone and hence incompatible to silicone. A stent graft was coated according to the method used to prepared Example 5. This sample was cut into 2 cm pieces and the release rate was studied according to the procedure used in Examples 4a and 4b. The release rate for Example 6 is presented in Table 2. The data shows that the coated samples can provide prolonged drug release although this sample exhibited a faster initial drug elution rate than Examples 4a, 4b and 5 (see FIGURE 16).

The description contained herein is for purposes of illustration and not for purposes of limitation. Changes and modifications may be made to the embodiments of the description and still be within the scope of the invention. Furthermore, obvious changes, modifications or variations will occur to those skilled in the art.

Claims

1. A method of making a medical device having at least a portion for insertion or implantation into the body of a patient, wherein the portion has a surface which is adapted for exposure to body tissue of the patient and wherein at least a part of the surface is covered with a coating, to release at least one biologically active material therefrom, the method comprising:
 - a) applying a polymer system substantially free of a biologically active material comprising a polymer and a first solvent to the surface, and
 - b) applying a drug system substantially free of a polymer comprising a biologically active material and a second solvent to the surface; wherein said method forms a composite of the polymer and the biologically active material.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the composite is substantially homogeneous.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein steps (a) and (b) are repeated.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the medical device is a stent.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the stent is a self-expanding stent.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the first solvent and second solvent are the same. 5

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the first solvent and second solvent are different. 10

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the polymer is a hydrophobic biostable elastomer. 15

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the elastomer is selected from the group consisting of silicones, polyurethanes, thermoplastic elastomers, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, polyolefin elastomers, EPDM rubbers and polyamide elastomers. 20

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the biologically active material is selected from the group consisting of antithrombotics, anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents, thrombolytics, antiproliferatives, anti-inflammatories, agents that inhibit hyperplasia, smooth muscle cell inhibitors, antibiotics, growth factors, growth factor inhibitors, cell adhesion inhibitors, cell adhesion promoters and drugs that may enhance the formation of healthy neointimal tissue. 25

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the polymer system or drug system is applied by spray coating. 30

12. The method of claim 1 wherein the polymer system or drug system is applied by dipping. 35

13. The method of claim 1 wherein the polymer system and the drug system are applied simultaneously to the surface. 40

14. The method of claim 1 wherein the polymer system and the drug system are applied sequentially to the surface. 45

15. The method of claim 1 which further comprises partially evaporating the first solvent prior to applying the drug system. 50

16. The method of claim 1 wherein the biologically active material is dissolved in the second solvent. 55

17. The method of claim 1 wherein the biologically active material is suspended in the second solvent.

18. The method of claim 1 which further comprises applying a solvent system to the surface.

19. The method of claim 1 which further comprises applying a second drug system substantially free of a polymer comprising a second biologically active material to the surface.

20. An apparatus 2 for covering at least part of a surface of a medical device 8 with a coating, said apparatus 2 comprising:

a) a mounting element 4 comprising at least one support element 24 for mounting the device 8 to the apparatus 2; and

b) a spray element 6 aligned with said mounting element 4 in a manner which allows the surface of the device 8 to be sprayed, said spray element 6 comprising

i) a structural support 14 and

ii) first and second spray canisters 16, 18 movably mounted on said structural support 14, wherein said first canister 16 is fluidly connected to a first spray dispenser 20 and said second canister 18 is fluidly connected to a second spray dispenser 22.

21. The apparatus 2 of claim 20 wherein gas supply means 26, 28 are connected to said first and second spray dispensers 20, 22.

22. The apparatus 2 of claim 20 wherein said first and second canisters 16, 18 are fixed at a predetermined distance from each other.

23. The apparatus 2 of claim 20 wherein said first and second canisters 16, 18 are capable of movement independent of each other.

24. The apparatus 2 of claim 20 wherein said first and second canisters 16, 18 are movably mounted on said structural support 14 in a manner which permits said canisters 16, 18 to move past one another.

25. The apparatus 2 of claim 20 which further comprises a motor 10 for rotating said support element 24.



FIG.1

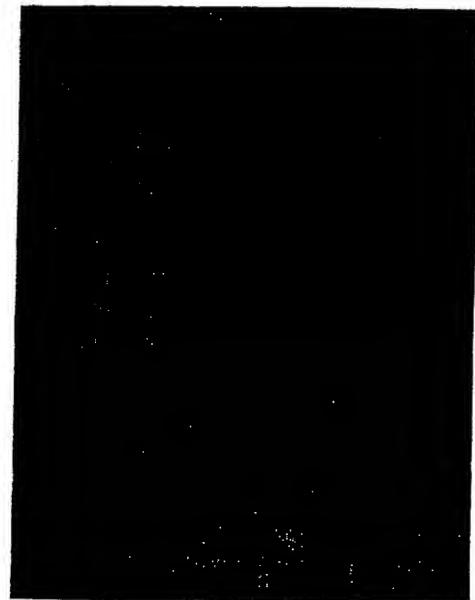


FIG.2

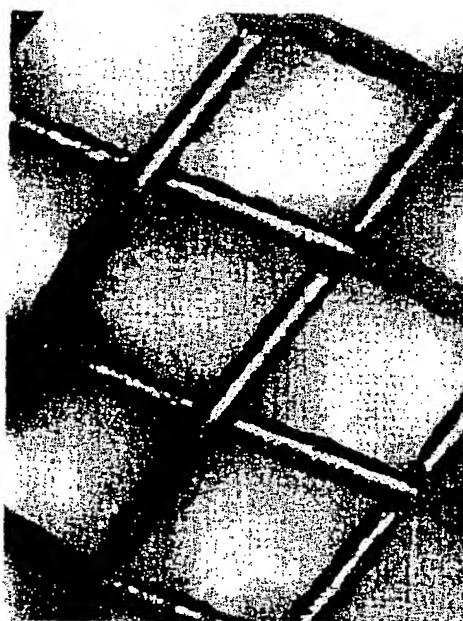


FIG.3



FIG.4



FIG.5



FIG.6



FIG.7



FIG.8



FIG.9

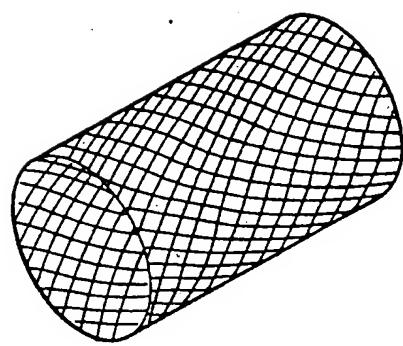


FIG.10

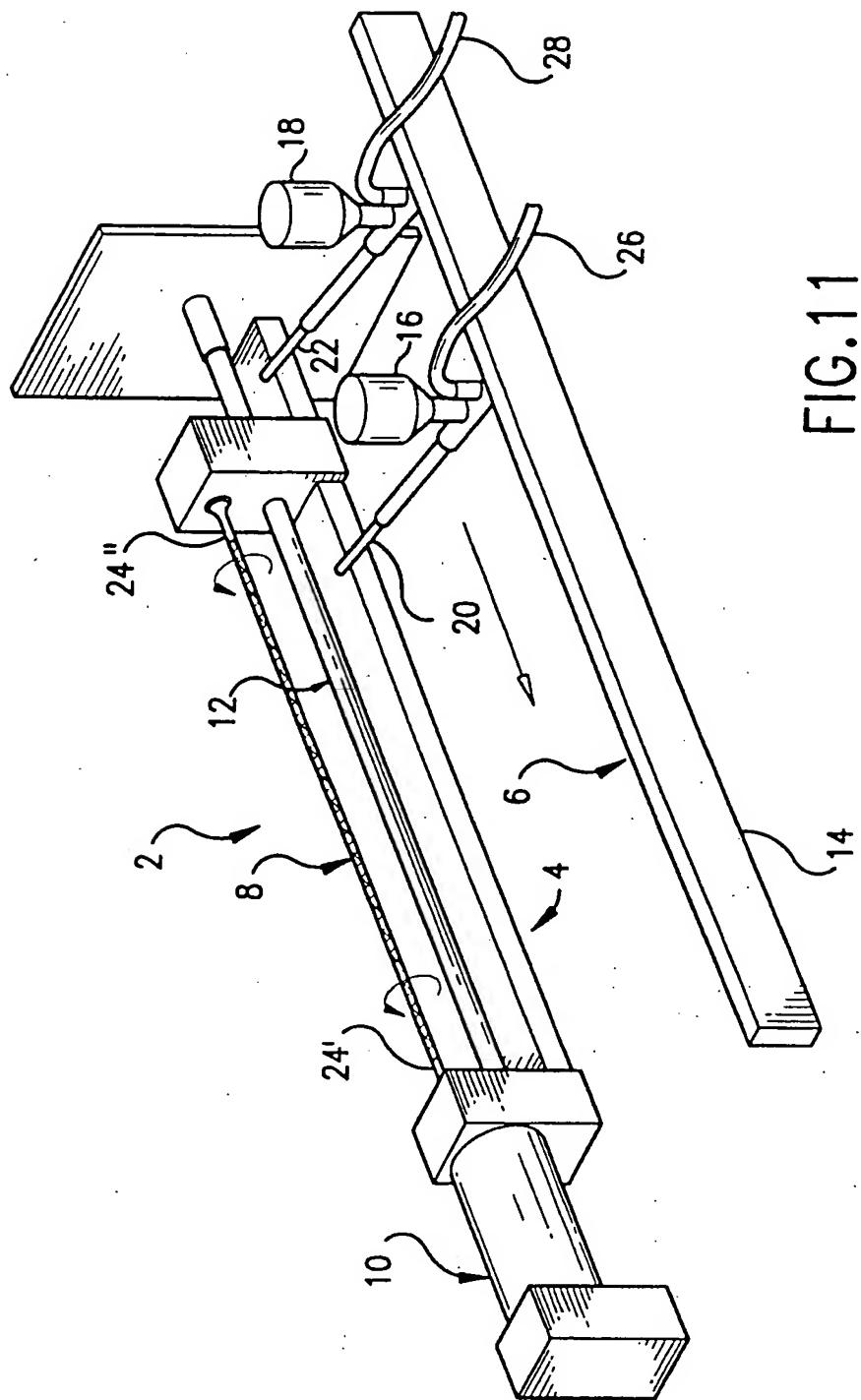


FIG. 1

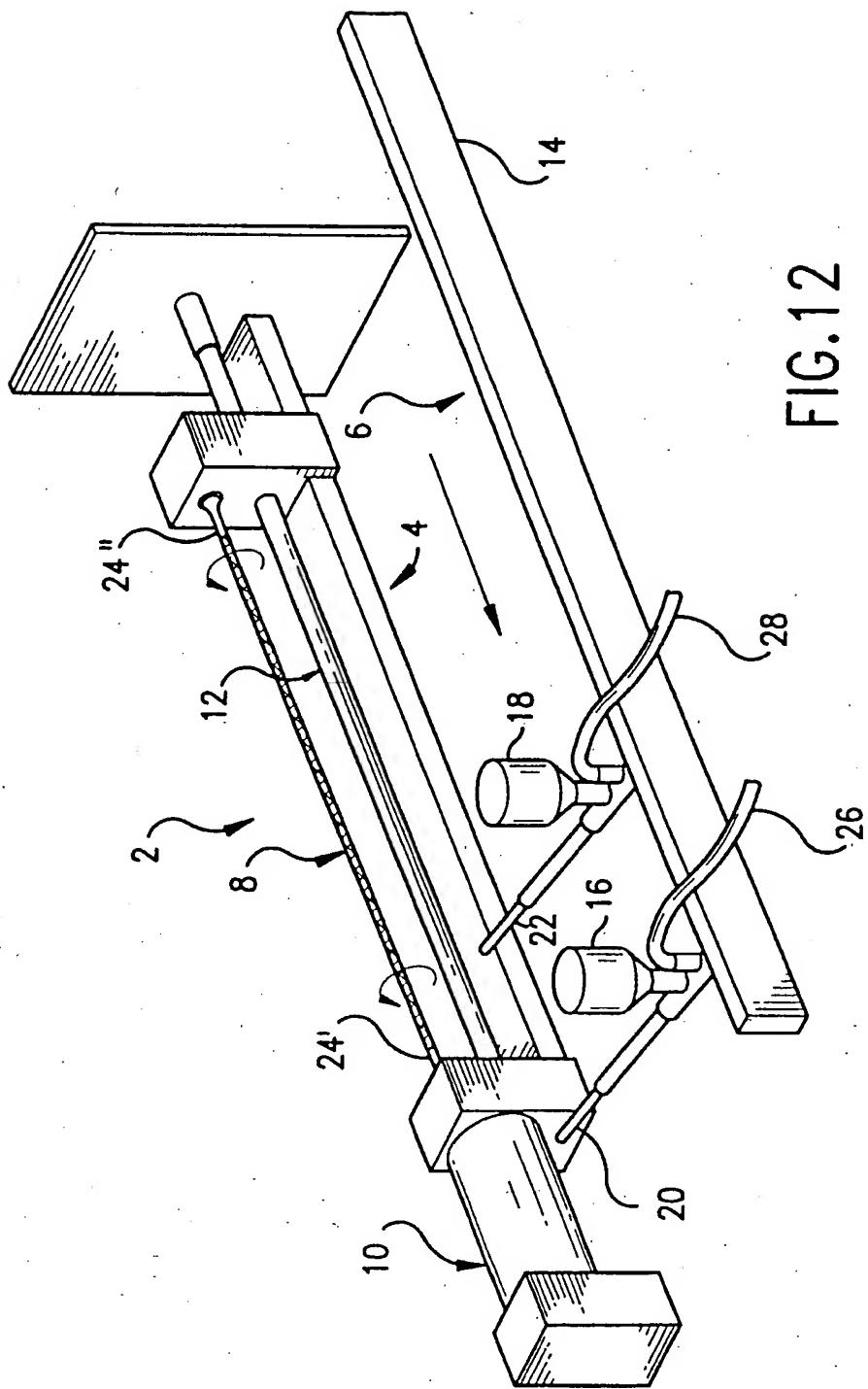


FIG. 12

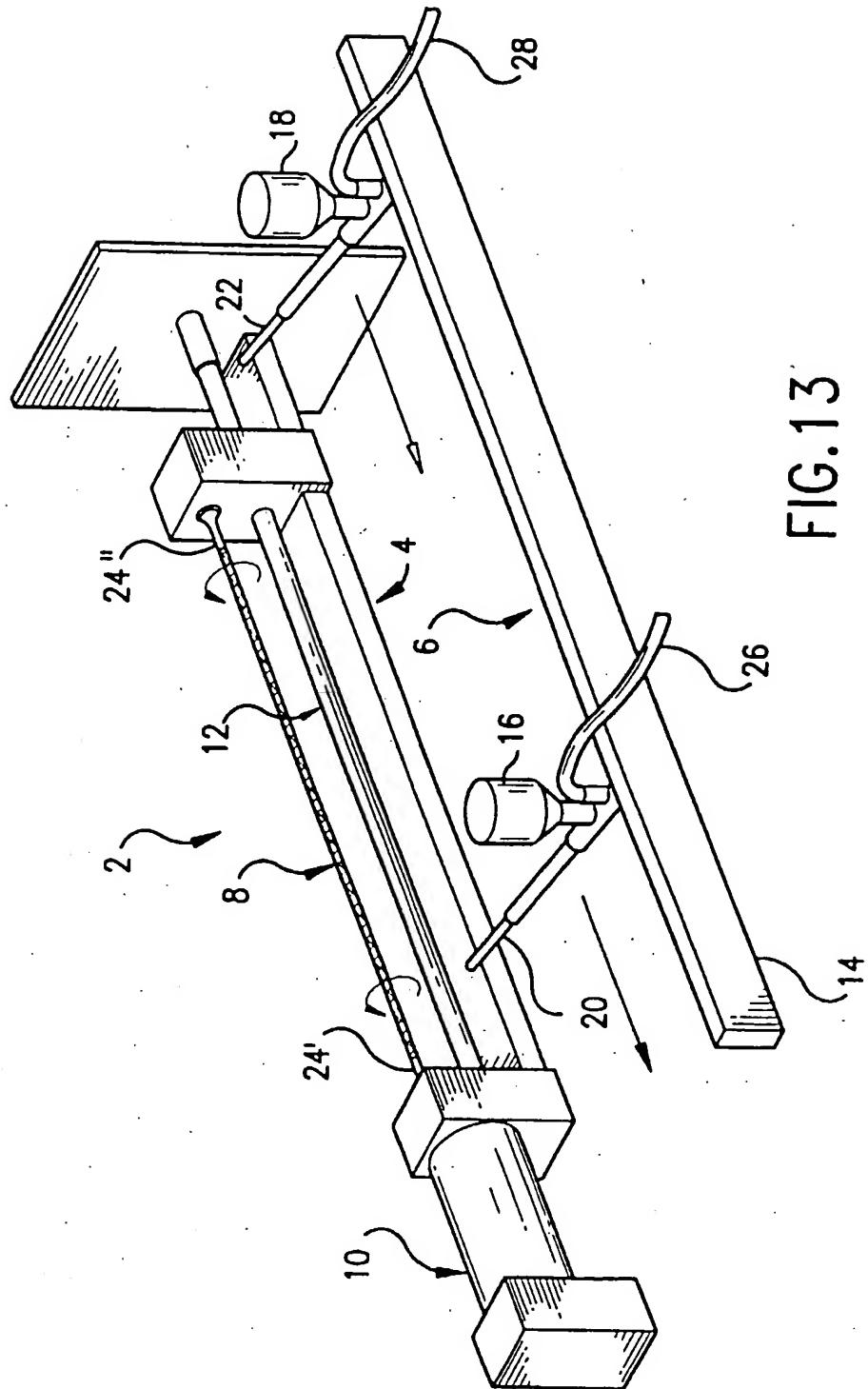


FIG. 13

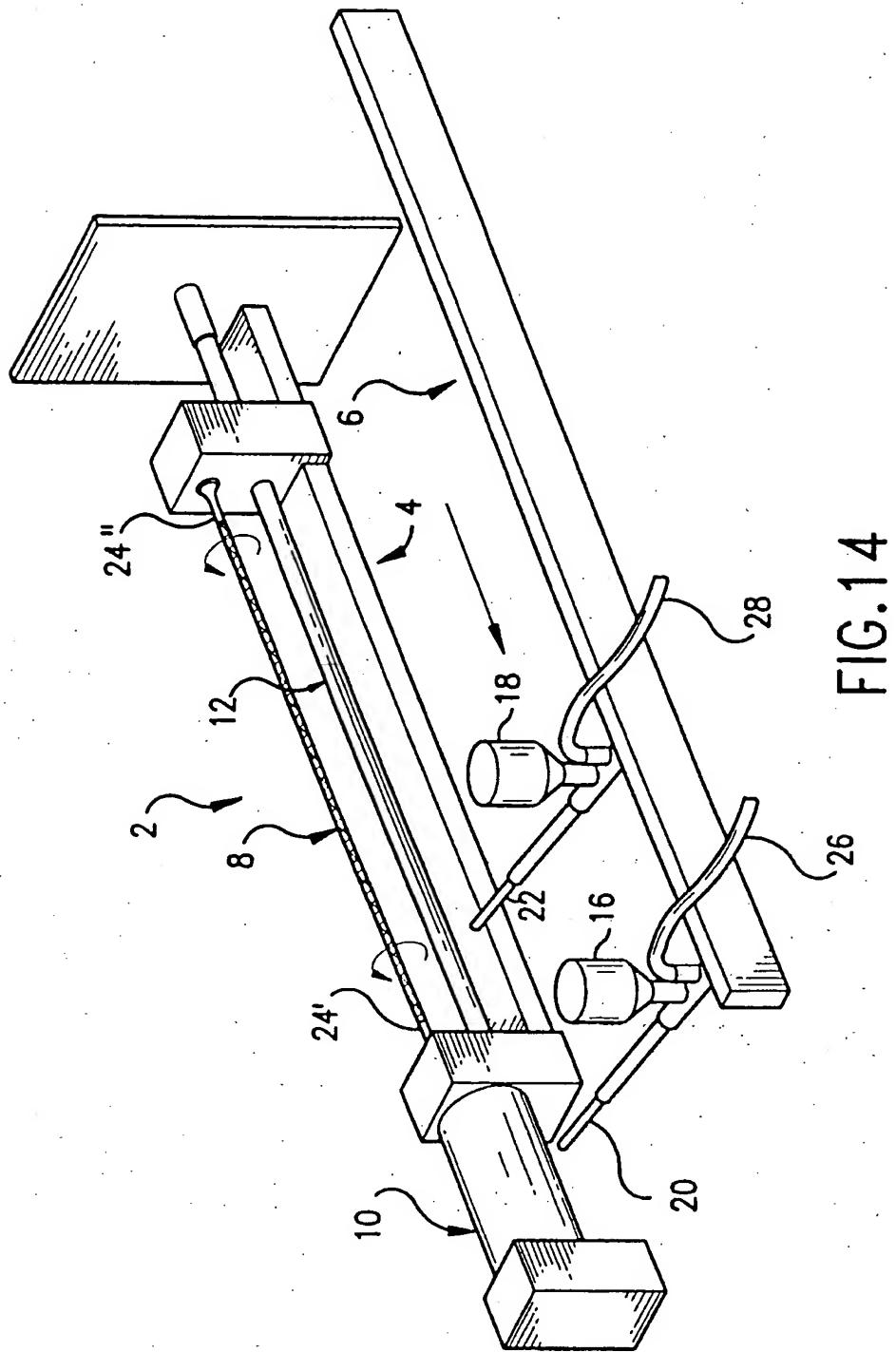


FIG. 14

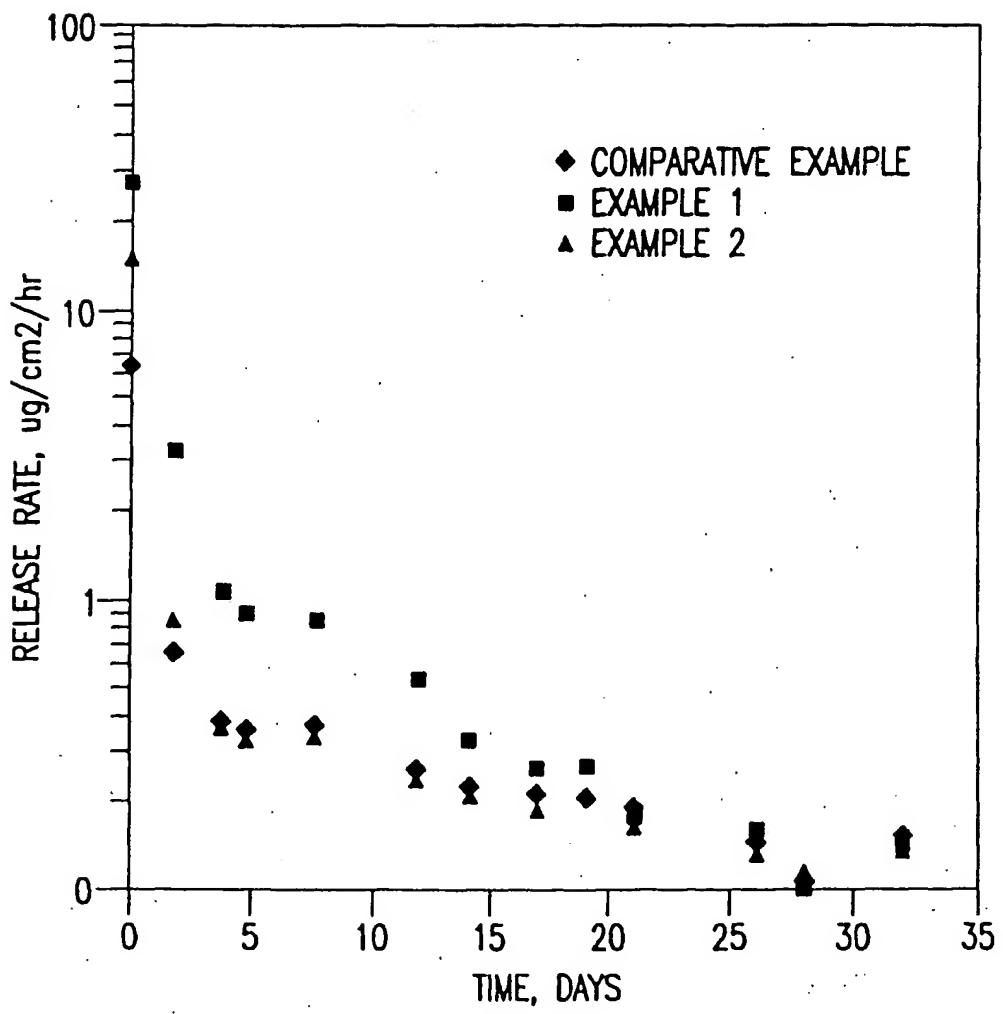


FIG.15

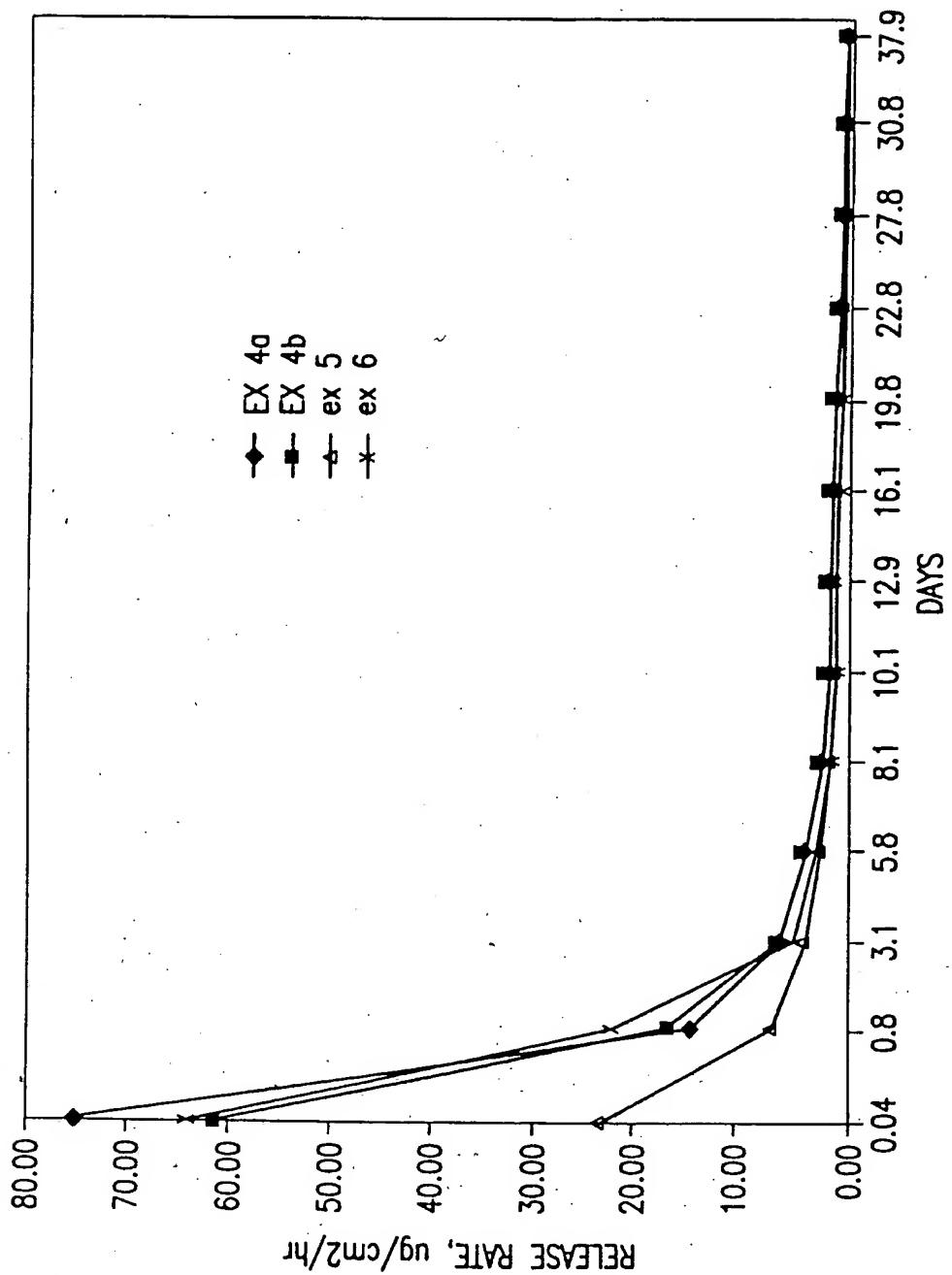


FIG. 16



(19)

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(11)

EP 0 850 651 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
16.08.2000 Bulletin 2000/33

(51) Int. Cl. 7:
A61L 27/00, A61L 31/00

(43) Date of publication A2:
01.07.1998 Bulletin 1998/27

(21) Application number: 97203933.3

(22) Date of filing: 15.12.1997

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 20.12.1996 US 33443 P

(71) Applicant: SCHNEIDER (USA) INC.
Plymouth, Minnesota 55442 (US)

(72) Inventor: Ding, Ni
Plymouth, Minnesota 55446 (US)

(74) Representative:
Gaunt, Robert John et al
Stevens, Hewlett & Perkins
Halton House
20/23 Holborn
London EC1N 2JD (GB)

(54) Method of applying drug-release coatings

(57) The invention is directed to a method of applying drug-release coatings whereby a polymer can be dissolved in a first solvent (solvent A) to form a polymer system and a drug can be dissolved or suspended in a second solvent (solvent B) to form a drug system. The coating or layer of coating so formed comprises a substantially uniform combination of the drug and polymer. Solvent B can be the same as or different than solvent A. The coating can be applied on a stent body by separately spraying or dipping the polymer system and the drug system onto the devices. The coating can be accomplished by either applying the polymer and drug systems sequentially or simultaneously. In certain embodiments, a drug can be suspended in solvent B. In some cases, three or more systems can be utilized. For instance, a third system containing pure solvent A or B can smooth the coating surface, if the solvent of the third spraying system is compatible with the polymer matrix.

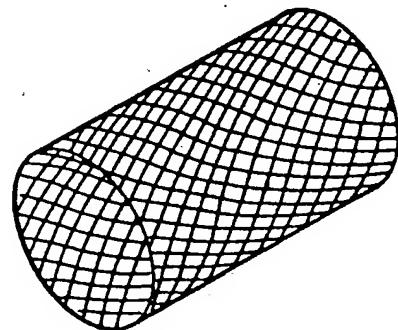


FIG. 10

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 97 20 3933

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		21 June 2000	ESPINOSA, M
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 97 20 3933

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	21 June 2000	ESPINOSA, M	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention		
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category	E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date		
A : technological background	D : document cited in the application		
O : non-written disclosure	L : document cited for other reasons		
P : intermediate document	& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document		

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 ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 97 20 3933

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Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) EP 0 879 595 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
25.11.1998 Bulletin 1998/48

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: A61K 9/00, A61L 31/00

(21) Application number: 98201276.7

(22) Date of filing: 21.04.1998

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 30.04.1997 US 841747

(71) Applicant: SCHNEIDER (USA) INC.
Plymouth, Minnesota 55442 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• Ding, Ni
Plymouth, Minnesota 55446 (US).
• Trinh, Tuyethoa Thi
Somerset, Minnesota 55113 (US)
• Raeder-Devens, Jennifer E.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55105 (US)

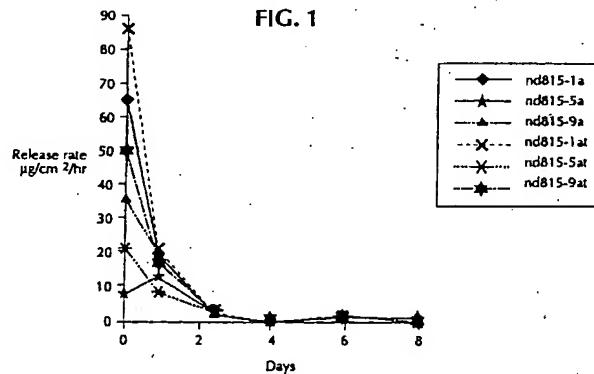
(74) Representative: Jansen, Götz
Schneider (Europe) AG,
Ackerstrasse 6
8180 Bülach (CH)

(54) Drug-releasing coatings for medical devices

(57) The invention is directed to medical devices having a drug-releasing coating and methods for making such coated devices. The coating permits timed or prolonged pharmacological activity on the surface of medical devices through a reservoir concept. Specifically, the coating comprises at least two layers: an outer layer containing at least one drug-ionic surfactant complex overlying a reservoir layer containing a polymer and the drug which is substantially free of an ionic surfactant. Upon exposure to body tissue of a medical device covered with such coating, the ionically bound drug in the outer layer is released into body fluid or tissue. Following release of such bound drug, the ionic surfactant binding sites in the outer layer are left vacant. To maintain the pharmacological activity after delivery

of the ionically bound drug, additional amounts of the drug are embedded or incorporated in the reservoir layer in a manner which allows the drug, which is substantially free of ionic surfactants, to complex with the vacant binding sites of the ionic surfactant of the outer layer. As a result, the surface of the medical device is enriched with the drug to provide sustained pharmacological activity to prevent the adverse reaction due to the presence of the medical device. The invention is further directed to medical devices with stabilized drug-releasing coatings. The coatings are stabilized by exposure to a low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source, e.g., gas plasma or an electron beam energy source.

FIG. 1



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Description**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

5 This invention relates generally to drug-releasing coatings for medical devices which are inserted or implanted into the body. More particularly, the invention is directed to medical devices having a drug-releasing coating comprising at least two layers: a reservoir layer and an outer layer comprising an ionic surfactant complexed to a biologically active material. Furthermore, the invention is directed to methods of stabilizing ionically complexed drug coatings.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Exposure to a medical device which is implanted or inserted into the body of a patient can cause the body tissue to exhibit adverse physiological reactions. For instance, the insertion or implantation of certain catheters or stents can lead to the formation of emboli or clots in blood vessels. Similarly, the implantation of urinary catheters can cause infections, particularly in the urinary tract. Other adverse reactions to medical devices include cell proliferation which can lead to hyperplasia, occlusion of blood vessels, platelet aggregation, rejection of artificial organs, and calcification.

15 To reduce such adverse effects, pharmaceuticals, such as anticoagulants and antibiotics, have been administered in or on medical devices. A number of methods for delivering the drug(s) through implantation or insertion of the medical device involve covalently bonding the drug to the medical device, *i.e.*, substrate. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,613,665 to Larm describes the coupling of heparin with reactive aldehyde groups to an animated surface by reductive amination.

20 Also, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,112,457 and 5,455,040 to Marchant disclose the use of a similar approach to end-bind heparin on modified substrates. The substrate modification consists of depositing a film of plasma polymerized N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone and attaching a spacer (*e.g.* PEG) on the film. The end group of the spacer is a primary amine, which can be bonded to aldehyde-ended heparin through reductive amination.

25 However, the covalent bonding approaches are limited. Only the surfaces of covalently bound coatings provide pharmaceutical activity, resulting in insufficient pharmaceutical activity at the treatment site. Furthermore, the drug loading of the medical device is limited by its surface area since the drug must be attached to the surface of the coating.

Pharmaceuticals have also been applied to medical devices by covering the surface with a coating containing them. A number of these coatings involve the ionic binding of the drug to the substrate. These approaches generally comprise 30 the deposition of water-insoluble complexes of drugs and ionic surfactants on the surfaces of medical devices.

35 Illustrative of such approaches is the use of tridodecylmethylammonium chloride (TDMAC) or benzalkonium chloride, positively charged or cationic surfactants which are ionically complexed to negatively charged molecules of pharmaceuticals. Typical examples include tridodecylmethylammonium (TDMA)-heparin and TDMA-antibiotics. The former complex has been widely used as coatings on catheters, shunts and other blood contacting devices. The TDMA-heparin treatment can be applied to numerous biomedical materials including polyurethane, silicone, polypropylene, polycarbonate, PVC, metals and glass. TDMA-antibiotics have been used to reduce infections related to implants, urinary catheters and the like.

40 Although these ionic complex approaches allow numerous biomaterials to be coated with drugs without elaborate surface modification, they suffer from certain disadvantages. Notably, the ionically complexed drug tends to be quickly released from the medical device upon contact with body fluids so that its activity at the point of implantation or insertion diminishes rapidly. Attempts have been made to stabilize these coatings by crosslinking the ionically complexed drugs with glutaraldehyde or other bifunctional reagents. Recently, U.S. Patent No. 5,441,759 to Crouther *et al.* discloses that 45 exposure to gamma radiation and post-exposure heat treatment can strengthen the complex of TDMA-heparin to PVC surfaces. However, these attempts have demonstrated limited improvement. Specifically, such exposure to gamma radiation has been demonstrated in certain cases to have adverse effects upon the device. For instance, certain polymers degrade, crosslink, or change color upon exposure to gamma radiation, which may result in a loss of mechanical properties.

50 Also, attempts have been made to prolong the activity of ionically complexed drugs by mixing polymers with the drug-surfactant complexes to form coating compositions. See *e.g.* U.S. Patent No. 5,525,348 to Whitbourne *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,061,738 to Solomon *et al.*, and U.S. Patent No. 4,670,975 to McGary *et al.* However, inclusion of a polymer has not shown significant increase in prolonging activity. Moreover by employing drugs which are ionically complexed to surfactant, the amount of drug that can be loaded into the coating is limited since in general the drug constitutes only 20-50% of the complex. Thus the incorporation of the surfactant restricts the amount of drug that can be placed into the coatings of the medical device.

55 Hence, there is a need for stable coatings for medical devices which permit sufficient release of drugs at a certain rate or over a desired period of time into body fluid while maintaining high pharmaceutical activity on the surface. Therefore it is an object of the invention to provide such a coating for timed release of the incorporated drugs.

It is also an object of this invention to provide a drug-containing medical device which allows sustained delivery of

the pharmaceutical or sufficient pharmaceutical activity at or near the coated surfaces of the devices.

Also, it is an object of the invention to provide medical devices with stabilized ionically complexed drug coatings and methods for making such devices.

Additionally, it is an object of the invention to provide a drug-releasing coating which adequately adheres to a medical device to allow the timed or prolonged application of the drug to body tissue.

It is a further object of the invention to provide methods for making a drug-releasing medical device which permit timed-delivery or long-term delivery of the drug.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10

These and other objects are accomplished by the present invention. To achieve these objectives, we have developed a coating which permits timed or prolonged pharmacological activity on the surface of medical devices through a reservoir concept. Specifically, the coating comprises at least two layers: an outer layer containing at least one drug-ionic surfactant complex overlying a reservoir layer or tie layer containing a polymer and the drug which is substantially free of an ionic surfactant. Upon exposure to body tissue of a medical device covered with such coating, the ionically complexed drug in the outer layer is released into body fluid or tissue. Following release of such complexed drug, the ionic surfactant complex sites in the outer layer are left vacant. To maintain the pharmacological activity after delivery of the ionically complexed drug, additional amounts of the drug are embedded or incorporated in the reservoir layer in a manner which allows the drug, which is substantially free of ionic surfactants, to form a complex with the vacant complex sites of the ionic surfactant of the outer layer. As a result, the surface of the medical device is enriched with the drug to provide sustained pharmacological activity to prevent the adverse reaction due to the presence of the medical device. In use, some of the drug which is embedded or incorporated in the reservoir layer can complex to vacant complex sites in the outer layer, while some of the drug, which is embedded or incorporated in the reservoir layer can freely elute into the body fluid.

25

To further achieve the objectives, we have also devised a method to stabilize drug-releasing coatings comprising ionically-complexed drugs. By exposing the coated device to a low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source such as gas plasma, electron beam energy, or corona discharge, the coating is stabilized to permit timed or long-term delivery of the drug. Preferably, the coated device is first exposed to heat to secure the drug coating prior to exposure to the energy source. Moreover, application of this method of stabilization is not limited to the reservoir layer coating described above. It can be used with other coatings such as one comprising a first layer containing a polymer which is overlaid with a second layer containing a polymer and a drug-ionic surfactant complex.

The coatings of the invention can be used for a variety of medical devices such as catheters, shunts, stents, (e.g. self expandable or balloon expandable vascular or non-vascular stents) heart valves, grafts, and artificial organs or prostheses. The coatings may be used with polymeric, metallic or ceramic surfaces.

35

The polymers suitable for use in the invention, such as in forming the reservoir layer, should be ones that are biocompatible and avoid irritation of body tissue. Preferably for medical devices which undergo mechanical challenges, elastomeric polymers such as silicones, polyurethanes, thermoplastic elastomers, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, polyolefin elastomers, and EPDM rubbers may be used. For medical devices which do not undergo mechanical challenge, bioabsorbable polymers may be used. Such bioabsorbable polymers included polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, polycaprolactone, polylactic acid-polyethylene oxide copolymers, cellulose and the like.

40

The biologically active material suitable for the invention can be in a particulate form. Average particle size can be 1 to 100 microns. The biologically active materials useful for the invention include glucocorticoids, heparin, hirudin, angiopeptin, aspirin, growth factors, oligonucleotides, antiplatelet agents, anti-coagulant agents, antimitotic agents, antioxidants, antimetabolite agents, anti-inflammatory agents, anti-hypertensives, and antibiotics such as penicillin. The reservoir layer can contain 0.1 to 90 weight % of the biologically active material, preferably 10-45 weight %, and can have a thickness ranging from about 5 to about 1000 microns. Preferably, the reservoir layer ranges from about 15 to about 50 or 200 microns thick.

45

For the outer layer, suitable ionic surfactants comprise tridodecylammonium chloride, or benzalkonium chloride. The outer layer can have a thickness ranging from about 0.1 to about 10 microns; preferably, the outer layer is about 1 to about 5 microns thick.

50

In accordance with the present invention, negatively charged drugs contact positively charged surfactants to form a complex. Once the complex is formed, the solubility of the drug in body fluid is significantly reduced. Thus, the release rate of the drug in the body fluid is decreased. Similarly, positively charged drugs can form complexes with negatively charged surfactants to achieve similar results.

55

The complexes formed according to the present invention will result primarily from ionic interactions between negatively charged drugs and positively charged surfactants or positively charged drugs and negatively charged surfactants. However, certain secondary forces may also exist to contribute to the formation or maintenance of the complexes, such as hydrogen bonding, dipole-dipole interaction, charge-dipole interaction, and the complexes of the

initial outer layer may be identical or similar to the complexes subsequently formed by the biologically active material of the reservoir. However, the complexes may differ. For instance an initial complex may have a higher density of charge-charge interaction between a pharmaceutical agent and a surfactant as compared to subsequent complexes formed by biologically active material of the reservoir and the surfactant.

5 To prepare the reservoir coatings of the present invention, the reservoir layer is first formed on the medical device. The drug is incorporated by dissolving or suspending it in a polymer and solvent composition. A crosslinking agent can optionally be added to the solution or suspension. The reservoir layer composition is then applied to a surface of the medical device by methods such as, but not limited to, spraying or dipping. The reservoir layer can then be optionally heat cured. The outer layer is prepared by dissolving a drug-ionic surfactant complex in a solvent or a mixture of solvents which are swellable to the polymer(s) in the reservoir layer. The outer layer composition is applied over the reservoir layer to form the outer layer. Some of the complex will penetrate into the polymeric reservoir coat.

10 To make the stabilized coatings of the present invention, after the first layer of the coating is applied to the device (if the coating comprises more than one layer), the device can be heat treated and then exposed to a low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source to further cure the layer. Optionally, the device can be heat treated without exposure to the energy source or exposed to the energy source without heat treatment, additional layers can then be applied. The device can then again be heat treated and/or exposed to the energy source. The outer layer of the device may optionally be heat treated, but should be exposed to the energy source in any event or for stabilization.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 FIGURE 1 is a plot showing the release rate of heparin for stents with the coatings made according to Example 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

25 The medical devices suitable for the present invention include but are not limited to catheters, implantable vascular access ports, blood storage bags, vascular stents, blood tubing, central venous catheters, arterial catheters, vascular grafts, intraaortic balloon pumps, heart valves, cardiovascular sutures, total artificial heart and ventricular assist pump, extracorporeal devices such as blood oxygenators, blood filters, hemodialysis units, hemoperfusion units, plasmapheresis units, hybrid artificial organs such as pancreas or liver and artificial lungs.

30 Devices which are particularly suitable include vascular stents such as self-expanding stents and balloon expandable stents. Examples of self-expanding stents useful in the present invention are illustrated in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,655,771 and 4,954,126 issued to Wallsten and 5,061,275 issued to Wallsten *et al.* Examples of appropriate balloon-expandable stents are shown in U.S. Patent No. 4,733,665 issued to Palmaz, U.S. Patent No. 4,800,882 issued to Gianturco and U.S. Patent No. 4,886,062 issued to Wiktor. Similarly, urinary implants such as drainage catheters are also 35 particularly appropriate for the invention.

35 The surfaces of the medical devices may be formed from polymeric, metallic and/or ceramic materials. Suitable polymeric materials include without limitation polyurethane and its copolymers, silicone and its copolymers, ethylene vinyl-acetate, thermoplastic elastomers, polyvinyl chloride, polyolefins, cellulosics, polyamides, polyesters, polysulfones, polytetrafluoroethylenes, polycarbonates, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene copolymers, acrylics, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, polycaprolactone, polylactic acid-polyethylene oxide copolymers, cellulose, collagens, and chitins.

40 Metallic materials include metals and alloys based on titanium (such as nitinol, nickel titanium alloys, thermo-memory alloy materials), stainless steel, tantalum, nickel-chrome, or cobalt-chromium (such as Elgiloy® and Phynox®). Metallic materials also include clad composite filaments, such as those disclosed in WO 94/16646. Examples of ceramic materials include ceramics of alumina and glass-ceramics such as Macor®.

45 As described above, the reservoir layer composition comprises a polymer and a biologically active material. Optionally a cross-linking agent may be included. The following is a more detailed description of suitable materials or agents and methods useful in producing the reservoir layer of the coatings of the invention.

50 The polymer(s) useful for forming the reservoir layer should be ones that are biocompatible and avoids irritation to body tissue. Preferably the polymers are biostable ones, such as polyurethanes, silicones, and polyesters. Other polymers which can be used include ones that can be dissolved and cured or polymerized on the medical device or polymers having relatively low melting points that can be blended with therapeutic agents. Suitable polymers include polyolefins, polyisobutylene, ethylene-alphaolefin copolymers, acrylic polymers and copolymers, vinyl halide polymers and copolymers such as polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl ethers such as polyvinyl methyl ether, polyvinylidene halides such as polyvinylidene fluoride and polyvinylidene chloride, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl ketones, polyvinyl aromatics such as polystyrene, polyvinyl esters such as polyvinyl acetate; copolymers of vinyl monomers, copolymers of vinyl monomers and olefins such as ethylene-methyl methacrylate copolymers, acrylonitrile-styrene copolymers, ABS resins, ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymers, polyamides such as Nylon 66 and polycaprolactone, alkyl resins, polycarbonates, polyoxymethylenes, polyimides, polyethers, epoxy resins, polyurethanes, rayon-triacetate, cellulose, cellulose acetate, cel-

lulose butyrate, cellulose acetate butyrate, cellophane, cellulose nitrate, cellulose propionate, cellulose ethers, carboxymethyl cellulose, collagens, chitins, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid, and polylactic acid-polyethylene oxide copolymers.

5 More preferably for medical devices which undergo mechanical challenges, e.g. expansion and contraction, the polymers are selected from elastomeric polymers such as silicones (e.g. polysiloxanes and substituted polysiloxanes), polyurethanes, thermoplastic elastomers, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, polyolefin elastomers, and EPDM rubbers. Because of the elastic nature of these polymers, the coating better adheres to the surface of the medical device when the device is subjected to forces or stress.

10 Furthermore, although the invention can be practiced by using a single type of polymer to form the reservoir layer, various combinations of polymers can be employed. The appropriate mixture of polymers can be coordinated with biologically active materials of interest to produce desired effects when coated on a medical device in accordance with the invention.

15 The drugs or biologically active materials which can be used in the invention can be any therapeutic substances such as those which reduce or prevent adverse physiological reactions from exposing body tissue to the medical device. The drugs incorporated into the reservoir layer should be substantially free of ionic surfactants. The drugs can be of various physical states, e.g., molecular distribution, crystal forms or cluster forms. A combination of suitable pharmaceuticals can be incorporated into the reservoir layer.

20 Suitable therapeutic substances include glucocorticoids (e.g. dexamethasone, betamethasone), heparin, hirudin, angiopeptin, aspirin, growth factors, oligonucleotides, and, more generally, antiplatelet agents, anti-coagulant agents, antimitotic agents, antioxidants, antimetabolite agents, and anti-inflammatory agents could be used. Antiplatelet agents can include drugs such as aspirin and dipyridamole. Aspirin is classified as an analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and antiplatelet drug. Dipyridamole is a drug similar to aspirin in that it has anti-platelet characteristics. Dipyridamole is also classified as a coronary vasodilator. Anticoagulant agents can include drugs such as heparin, protamine, hirudin and tick anticoagulant protein. Antimitotic agents and antimetabolite agents can include drugs such as methotrexate, 25 azathioprine, vincristine, vinblastine, 5-fluorouracil, adriamycin and mutamycin. Antibiotic agents can include penicillin, cefoxitin, oxacillin, tobramycin, and gentamycin.

25 The biologically active agents can be incorporated by dissolving or suspending them in the polymer and solvent of the reservoir layer composition. If the drugs are suspended in the solution, they should be dispersed as fine particles ranging from 1-100 microns in average particle size. Alternatively, if a polymer having a relatively low melting point is used, the polymer and biologically active agent can be blended in the molten stage (such as by casting or coextrusion) if the biologically active agent does not degrade at the molten temperature. The ratio of reservoir layer thickness to average particle diameter is preferably greater than about 3, and more preferably greater than about 5.

30 The concentration or loading of the biologically active material in the reservoir layer may be varied according to the therapeutic effects desired. Also, the loading, in terms of the ratio of pharmaceutical to polymer in the reservoir layer, will depend upon the efficacy of the polymer in securing the pharmaceutical onto the medical device and the rate at which the coating is to release the pharmaceutical to the body tissue. Generally, the reservoir layer may contain 0.1-90% by weight or preferably 10-45% by weight of the biologically active material. Most preferably, 25-40% by weight of the drug should be incorporated in the reservoir layer.

35 The reservoir layer will generally be prepared to be substantially free of any ionic surfactant. However, small amounts may become present, especially at an interface between an outer layer and a reservoir layer. For instance, small amounts of ionic surfactant may become present as a result of penetration during an outer layer spraying process or due to migration from the outer layer during shelf storage. The reservoir layer, apart from the interface with the outer layer, will preferably have less than 0.5 weight percent complex, more preferably less than 0.4 weight percent complex.

40 Solvents suitable for forming the reservoir layer composition are ones which can dissolve the polymer into solution and do not alter or adversely impact the therapeutic properties of the biologically active material employed. Examples of useful solvents for silicone include tetrahydrofuran (THF), chloroform and dichloromethane.

45 To enhance the stability of the reservoir layer and the timed or long-term release of the pharmaceuticals, crosslinkers may be incorporated into the reservoir layer. For instance, hydridosilane may be used as a crosslinking agent for silicone.

50 The reservoir layer composition is generally prepared by adding micronized drug particles into a selected amount of polymer. Solvent and optional crosslinking agent are then added to this mixture which is then stirred until it is homogeneous. Depending on the nature of the biologically active material and the solvent and polymers used, the mixture need not be a solution. The drug particles need not be dissolved into the mixture but may be suspended therein.

55 The mixture is then applied to a surface of the medical device. The reservoir layer composition may be applied by dipping the medical device into the composition or by spraying the composition onto the device. The thickness of the reservoir layer formed may range from about 5 microns to about 100 microns and preferably from about 15 microns to about 50 microns.

Since different coating thicknesses can be readily achieved by adjusting the number of spray cycles, spray coating

the medical device with the reservoir layer is preferred. Typically, an airbrush such as a Badger Model 150 (supplied with a source of pressurized air) can be used to coat the device. If a significant amount of surface area is to be coated, it may be preferable to place the device in a rotating fixture to facilitate the coverage of the device's surface. For example, to coat the entire surface of a vascular stent, the ends of the device are fastened to a rotating fixture by resilient retainers, such as alligator clips. The stent is rotated in a substantially horizontal plane around its axis. The spray nozzle of the airbrush is typically placed 2-4 inches from the device.

5 The thickness of the reservoir coat can be adjusted by the speed of rotation and the flow rate of the spray nozzle. The speed of rotation is usually adjusted at about 30-50 rpm, typically at about 40 rpm. The flow rate of the spray nozzle, which can range from 4-10 ml coating per minute may also be adjusted. Usually, a number of spraycoats will be required to achieve the desired thickness of a reservoir layer. If a non-spray process is utilized, such as dip coating, casting or coextrusion, then one coat may be sufficient.

10 Moreover, several reservoir layers of different compositions may be used so that more than one drug and/or polymer may be incorporated into the underlying coat. The placement of the different layers may be determined by the diffusion or elution rates of the drugs involved as well as the desired rate of delivering the drug to the body tissue.

15 After application of the reservoir layer, the polymer can be cured to produce a polymer matrix containing the biologically active material and the solvent evaporated. Certain polymers, such as silicone, can be cured at relatively low temperatures, (e.g. room temperature) in what is known as a room temperature vulcanization (RTV) process. More typically, the curing/evaporation process involves higher temperatures so that the coated device is heated in a oven. Typically, the heating occurs at approximately 90°C or higher for approximately 1 to 16 hours when silicone is used. For 20 certain coatings such as ones containing dexamethasone, the heating may occur at temperatures as high as 150°C. The time and temperature of heating will of course vary with the particular polymer, drugs, solvents and/or crosslinkers used. One of skill in the art is aware of the necessary adjustments to these parameters. Also, the devices may be cured after the outer layer has been applied.

25 The outer layer containing the ionic surfactant-drug complex is preferably prepared by dissolving the complex in a solvent or a mixture of solvents, however, it can also be prepared by blending the ionic surfactant drug complex with polymer(s) or polymer(s)/solvent mixtures. Suitable drugs have been described above. Appropriate ionic surfactants include quaternary ammonium compounds such as one of the following: benzalkonium chloride, tridodecylmethylammonium chloride (TDMAc), cetylpyridinium chloride, benzylidimethylstearylammmonium chloride, benzylcetyl dimethyl ammonium chloride. An additional example of an appropriate ionic surfactant includes a polymeric surfactant, such as 30 a quaternary ammonium salt of acrylate polymer including 2-(trimethyl amine)-ethyl methacrylate bromide, or a quaternary ammonium salt of cellulose such as JR400 and QUATRISOFT manufactured by Union Carbide. Preferably, the ionic surfactant comprises TDMA.

35 The surfactant-drug complex can either be purchased on the open market or made in the laboratory. For instance, benzalkonium chloride is made and sold by ALDRICH. TDMA-heparin is made and sold by STS POLYMERS. The skilled artisan is aware of methods for making surfactant-drug complexes.

The concentration or loading of biologically active material in the outer layer may be varied according to the therapeutic effects desired. Generally, the outer layer may contain 10-100% by weight or preferably 30-100% by weight of the complex of the biologically active material. Most preferably, 45-100% by weight of the drug complex should be incorporated in the outer layer.

40 The solvent(s) used to dissolve the complex should be swellable to the reservoir layer polymers. In other words, the solvent(s) should allow the outer layer composition to somewhat mix with the reservoir layer at the interface of the two layers. Hence, if possible, the solvent used to prepare the outer layer should preferably be the same as that used to make the reservoir layer.

45 The outer layer composition is then applied to the medical device. The composition can be applied by such methods as dipping, casting, extruding or spray coating to form a layer in which some of the drug-surfactant complex will penetrate into the very top of matrix polymer of the reservoir layer. As with the reservoir layer, spray coating the outer layer onto the medical device is preferred since it permits the thickness of the coating to be readily adjusted. The thickness of the outer layer can range from about 0.1 to about 10 microns. Preferably, this layer is about 1 to about 5 microns thick. When spray coating, 1-2 spray cycles is preferred, however additional cycles may be applied depending upon the 50 coating thickness desired.

The coating thickness ratio of the outer layer to the reservoir layer may vary from about 1:2 to 1:100 and is preferably in the range of from about 1:10 to 1:25.

55 The release rate and release profile of the device can be affected by the thickness of the outer layer as well as the concentration of the ionically bound pharmaceutical in that layer. If a greater amount of the biologically active material is to be delivered initially, thinner outer layers should be used.

To prepare the stabilized coatings of this invention, the medical devices are exposed to a low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source such as gas plasma, electron beam energy, or corona discharge after they are covered with at least a layer of a drug-releasing coating. The gas used in the gas plasma treatment can be preferably argon or other

gases such as nitrogen, helium or hydrogen. Preferably the coated device is first heat cured at 40°C to 150°C prior to the exposure to the energy source for 30 seconds to 30 minutes. Relatively penetrating energy sources such as gamma radiation should be avoided.

Also, such treatment can be applied to the device prior to completing the application of the entire coating. For example, after the device is coated with a layer of the coating it can be heated and exposed to the low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source. The treatment can be repeated after other layers have been applied. In addition this method of stabilization can be applied to coatings other than the reservoir coating described above. Specifically, the method is applicable to a coating having a first layer comprising a polymer and a second layer comprising a polymer and an ionically complexed drug. The method is also applicable to a single coating which contains an ionically complexed drug.

10 The polymers and drug complexes described above are suitable for preparing such a coating.

In one suitable method, the medical devices are placed in a chamber of a plasma surface treatment system such as a Plasma Science 350 (Himont/Plasma Science, Foster City, CA). The system is equipped with a reactor chamber and RF solid-state generator operating at 13.56 mHz and from 0-500 watts power output and being equipped with a microprocessor controlled system and a complete vacuum pump package. The reaction chamber contains an unimpeded work volume of 16.75 inches (42.55 cm) by 13.5 inches (34.3 cm) by 17.5 inches (44.45 cm) in depth.

15 In the plasma process, coated medical devices are placed in a reactor chamber and the system is purged with nitrogen and a vacuum applied to 20-50 mTorr. Thereafter, inert gas (argon, helium or mixture of them) is admitted to the reaction chamber for the plasma treatment. A highly preferred method of operation consists of using argon gas, operating at a power range from 200 to 400 watts, a flow rate of 150-650 standard ml per minute, which is equivalent to 20 100-450 mTorr, and an exposure time from about 30 seconds to about 5 minutes. The devices can be removed immediately after the plasma treatment or remain in the argon atmosphere for an additional period of time, typically five minutes.

Following stabilization, the ionic surfactant drug complex of the outer layer will generally be molecularly distributed or in particle form.

25 Moreover, after the medical devices are coated, they should be sterilized. Methods of sterilization are known in the art. For example, the devices can be sterilized by exposure to gamma radiation at 2.5-3.5 Mrad or by exposure to ethylene oxide. For sterilization, exposure to gamma radiation is a preferred method, particularly for heparin containing coatings. However, for certain medical devices which undergo mechanical challenges, such as expandable vascular stents, it has been found that subjecting such coated devices to gamma radiation sterilization may reduce their ability 30 to expand. To avoid such reduction, the gas plasma treatment described above should be applied to the coated devices as a pretreatment for gamma sterilization.

EXAMPLE 1

35 Preparation of the Reservoir Layer

A reservoir layer composition of heparin, silicone, and THF was prepared by the following method. An amount of a silicone-xylene mixture (~35% solid weight from Applied Silicone Corporation) was weighed. The solid silicone content was determined according to the vendor's analysis. Precalculated and weighed amounts of finely micronized heparin (2-6 microns) were added into the silicone to make a final coating of 37.5% by weight heparin. Then tetrahydrofuran (THF) HPLC grade (from Aldrich or EM Science) was added to the silicone and heparin in the amount of $V_{THF} = 25W_{silicone}$ solid. Finally, a silane was added as a crosslinking agent. The solution was stirred with a stirring rod or magnet until the suspension was homogeneous.

40 Three Wallstent® self-expanding vascular stents were then spraycoated with the suspension. By adjusting the number of spray cycles, different coating thicknesses were placed upon the stents as shown in Table 1a. The coating thicknesses were measured using optical microscopy. After allowing the stents to rest at room temperature for about 30 minutes, the coated stents were moved to a convection oven and heated at 90°C for 16 hours. Argon gas plasma treatment was applied to further cure the coating after the heat cure cycle. Each coated stent was thus cut in half to provide a total of six stent segments.

50 Preparation of the Outer Layer

55 10mg/ml of TDMA-heparin/THF solution was prepared by dissolving a weighed amount of the TDMA-heparin powder into a beaker and adding THF solvent. The powder fully dissolved in the solvent in about 15 minutes. The outer layer composition was spray coated onto three of the stent segments, namely ND 815-1, 5, & 9 at, to produce outer layers of approximately 2 μ m thick. The coated stents were air-dried. The remaining three stent segments, namely ND 815 - 1, 5, & 9 a, were not covered with an outer layer, and served as comparative examples.

Release Profile Based Upon Azure A Assay

To determine the heparin release profile of the coated stents, azure A assays were performed. About 2 cm of each 5 coated stent was cut and placed into 100ml of phosphate buffered saline and incubated in a shaker at 37°C. Periodic samplings of the solution were processed by complexing Azure A dye with the heparin to determine the amount of heparin released from the coatings into the sample solutions. At the time of sampling, the buffer was replaced with fresh saline.

Specifically 250 μ l of each sample solution was diluted and pipetted into the wells of the 96-well microplate. 100 μ l of Azure A dye solution of concentration 100 μ g/ml (from Aldrich Chem. Co.) was pipetted into each sample well. The 10 whole plate was then shaken and incubated at room temperature for exactly one hour. Absorbance of the solutions was then read at 505 nm using a micro plate reader. The concentrations of the samples were then determined by interpolation from a standard curve of solutions of known concentrations from 0 to 6.0 μ g/ml in the increment of 0.6 μ g/ml.

Table 1b summarizes the release rates of the stents at various times during an eight day period. This data has been 15 compiled to generate the release profile of Figure 1.

Results of Toluidine Blue Assay

To measure the concentration of heparin at the surface of the stents, a semi-quantitative toluidine blue assay was 20 performed. About 1.5 cm of the stents were prepared and placed in small test tubes. 2 ml of the 100 μ g/ml toluidine blue dye solution (from Aldrich) was added into the tubes. The test tubes were shaken gently and left under room conditions for exactly 30 minutes. The stents were then taken out of the dye and washed exhaustively with cold water. The surface of the stents were dried gently with paper towel. The stent samples were then transferred to another set of test tubes containing 2.00 ml of 1% sodium dodecyl sulfate solution and left under room conditions for 10 minutes, prior to reading the absorbance of the solution at 640 nm in a UV spectrometer.

25 The dye uptake results from the toluidine blue assay are presented in Table 1a. They show that the estimated concentrations of heparin present at the surfaces of the coated stents tended to be greater for the stents covered with the coatings of this invention as compared to stents covered only by a reservoir layer.

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Table 1a

Sample	nd815-5at	nd815-5a	nd815-9at	nd815-9a	nd815-1at	nd815-1a
Coating Composition	Reservoir layer with outer layer	Reservoir layer only	Reservoir layer with outer layer	Reservoir layer only	Reservoir layer with outer layer	Reservoir layer only
Thickness of Coating (μm)	11	9	16	14	14	17
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptake @ Day 8 (absorbance/cm ³)	1.41	1.06	0.62	0.7	1.43	0.95
FXa (mU/cm ²) @ Day 8	91	73.9	94.7	82	132.4	72.5

Table 1b

Time, days	nd815-1a	nd815-5a	nd815-9a	nd815-1at	nd815-5at	nd815-9at
0.1	65	7.27	37.46	85.73	21.02	50
0.8	16.2	13.1	19.43	21.29	9.06	17
2.4	2.68	0.4	2.02	2.49	0.68	1.57
3.8	1.95	0	0	0.9	0	0.15
5.8	1.72	0	1.2	1	0	0.96
7.7	1.69	0.23	1.31	1.24	0.28	0.59

Results of Factor Xa Assay

To determine the pharmaceutical activity of the coated stent as well as the surface concentration of heparin a Factor Xa Assay was performed. About 0.5 cm of each stent sample was prepared and placed in a small test tube. 20 μ l of antithrombin III at 1 IU/ml (from Helena Lab.) and 180 μ l of 0.5 mol/l tris buffer are added into the test tubes. The contents was shaken and incubated at 37°C for about 10 minutes. Then 200 μ l of Factor Xa, 71 nkat reagent (from Helena Lab.) was added into the test tubes. After about 1 minute, 200 μ l of chromogenic substrate S 2765 1 mg/ml (Coatest, 82-14 13-39/5) was added into the tubes. The test tubes were vortexed and incubated at 37°C for exactly 5 minutes. 300 μ l of a 20% acetic acid solution was added to stop the reaction. Absorbance of the chromophoric group was measured at 405 nm.

The antithrombin activity of the samples were calculated based on the standard curve of standard solutions of 0.1, 0.3, 0.5 and 0.7 IU/ml in heparin. It should be noted that the volumes of the reagents used for the test can be changed such that the ratio of the reagents are unchanged in order to obtain the absorbance of the testing solution within the range of the standard curve.

The results for the samples are presented in Table 1a. They show that the stents of the invention demonstrated significantly greater heparin or antithrombin activity and heparin surface concentrations than the stents which did not include a TDMA-heparin outer layer.

EXAMPLE 2

A mixture of heparin, silicone and THF was prepared by the following method. A silicone-xylene mixture (35% solid weight from Applied Silicone Corporation) was weighed. The solid silicone content was determined according to the vendor's analysis. Precalculated and weighed amounts of finely micronized heparin (2-6 microns) were added into the silicone to make a final coating of 37.5% heparin. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) HPLC grade (Aldrich or EM Science) was added until the solid content of silicone was 3.5%. Finally, crosslinking agent from the manufacturer was added into the suspension. The solution was stirred with a stirring rod or magnet until the suspension was homogeneous.

Wallstent® endoprostheses were then spraycoated with the suspension to achieve the reservoir coating thicknesses shown in Table 2a. Three coating series (e.g. A, B and C) were prepared as follows. After resting at room temperature for 30min., the coated stents designated as series A and C were moved to a convection oven and heated at 90°C for 16 hours.

An outer layer composition was prepared by dissolving a weighed amount of TDMA-heparin powder into a beaker and adding THF to form a 10mg/ml TDMA-heparin/THF solution. The powdered complex was fully dissolved in the solvent in about 15 minutes. Stent series A and B were spraycoated with this solution to form outer layers of the same thickness and allowed to air dry. The series B stents were heat cured at 90°C for 16 hours.

The series C stents were then dip coated with the TDMA-heparin solution. The thickness of these outer layers is the same as that of the series A and B stents. Finally, argon gas plasma treatment was applied to further cure the coatings for all the series.

In summary, the three coating series were prepared as follows:

A: 1) spraycoated with a 37.5% heparin reservoir composition, 2) heat cured at 90°C for 16 hours, 3) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin outer layer composition, and 4) exposed to argon gas plasma treatment.
 B: 1) spraycoated with a 37.5% heparin reservoir composition, 2) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin outer layer

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composition, 3) heat cured at 90°C for 16 hours, and 4) exposed to argon gas plasma treatment.

C: 1) spraycoated with a 37.5% heparin reservoir composition, 2) heat cured at 90°C for 16 hours, 3) dip-coated with TDMA-heparin outer layer composition, and 4) exposed to argon gas plasma treatment.

5 The three assays described in Example 1 were performed for the stents. The results which are presented in Tables 2a and 2b show that the order of curing and means of applying the outer layer to the stent did not have significant effect on the activity or concentration of the heparin at the surface of the stent. However it should be noted that the stents of coating series B, in which the outer layer was exposed to heat curing showed improved surface morphology.

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Table 2a

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Sample	A1-1	A2-1	B1-2	B2-2	C1-2	C2-2
Coatings Series	A	A	B	B	C	C
dye uptaking @ day 4 (absorbance/cm ²)	1.18	1.46	1.84	1.7	1.22	1.39
dye uptaking @ day 7 (absorbance/cm ²)	0.66	0.42	0.82	1.28	0.93	0.63
FXa (mU/cm ²) @ day 11	25.9	36.2	30	32.8	35.2	49.6
coating thickness (um)	5	23	6	11	5	16

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Table 2b

Time, days	Release Rate (μg/cm ² /hr)					
	A1-1	A2-1	B1-2	B2-2	C1-2	C2-2
0.06	163.76	159.97	172.11	239.19	162.65	188.24
0.95	1.38	10.13	0.69	3.16	1.84	8.14
1.78	0.56	3.35	0.20	1.15	0.47	1.67
2.76	0.24	0.95	0.11	0.64	0.18	0.67
3.84	0.45	2.27	0.27	1.29	0.42	1.61
4.72	0.93	2.47	1.38	1.45	0.38	1.75
5.95	0.13	1.08	0.25	0.69	0.09	0.57
6.81	0.31	0.00	0.34	0.80	0.43	0.54

EXAMPLE 3

45 Wallstent® endoprostheses were spraycoated with the reservoir composition of Example 2 to achieve the coating thicknesses shown in Table 3a. An outer layer composition was prepared by weighing TDMA-heparin powder, placing it in a beaker, and adding THF to make the solution containing 10 mg/ml of TDMA-heparin in THF. The powder fully dissolved in the solvent in about 15 minutes. Four of the six sample stents were spraycoated with the TDMA-heparin solution to form outer layers of about 2 microns in thickness. All the samples were subjected to the toluidine blue assay and Azure A assay described above. Tables 3a and 3b detail the experimental results.

50 As shown in Table 3a, stents coated according to the invention (e.g. Sample TD1) exhibited greater heparin surface concentrations than stents having equal or thicker coatings comprised only of a reservoir layer (e.g. sample TD5).

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Table 3a

Sample	TD1	TD2	TD3	TD4	TD5	TD6
Coating Composition	Reservoir layer with outer layer	Reservoir layer only	Reservoir layer only			
coating thickness (µm)	17	32	14	13	19	14
dye uptaking @ day 5 (absorbance/cm ²)	1.25	1.2	1.48	1.5	1.03	1.24
dye uptaking @ day 7 (absorbance/cm ²)	0.94	1.09	1.71	1.73	0.65	1.32
dye uptaking @ day 9 (absorbance/cm ²)	1.97	1.95	1.26	0.91	0.97	1.07

Table 3b

Release Data ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{hr}$)						
Time (days)	TD1	TD2	TD3	TD4	TD5	TD6
0.08	630.94	672.89	368.70	342.80	162.94	146.52
1.73	5.01	5.33	4.30	3.61	6.87	3.52
4.73	2.53	2.90	1.87	1.83	2.60	3.19
7.02	3.20	3.26	3.14	2.87	4.02	3.61
8.90	0.50	0.62	0.08	0.00	0.98	0.78

EXAMPLE 4

Coated stents were prepared according to the method used to make the series B stents of Example 2 except that certain of the samples were not coated with an outer layer as indicated in Table 4a. Similar coating thicknesses of the reservoir layer and outer layer were maintained for the samples. These coated stents were sterilized by either gamma radiation or ethylene oxide. The samples were then subjected to toluidine blue assay and Azure A assay. Tables 4a and 4b detail the experimental results. These results show that sterilization of the coated stent, either by gamma radiation or ethylene oxide, does not adversely affect the heparin surface concentration in a significant manner.

Table 4a

Samples	#2	#3	#15	#19	#16
Sterilization Method	Gamma Radiation	Ethylene Oxide	None	Gamma Radiation	Ethylene Oxide
Coating Composition	Reservoir Layer Only	Reservoir Layer Only	Reservoir Layer with Outer Layer	Reservoir Layer with Outer Layer	Reservoir Layer with Outer Layer
Toluidine test @ day 3 (absorbance/cm ²)	2.220	2.100	2.600	2.800	2.480
Toluidine test @ day 6 (absorbance/cm ²)	1.290	1.050	1.840	1.980	1.570
Toluidine test @ day 10 (absorbance/cm ²)	1.880	1.670	2.100	1.970	1.920

Table 4b

Release Data ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{hr}$)					
Time (days)	#2	#3	#15	#19	#16
0.08	138.30	215.88	283.40	212.25	232.46
1.01	4.28	11.55	6.80	5.59	9.53
1.99	1.99	3.02	2.29	1.66	3.16
3.06	1.96	1.78	1.78	1.71	1.99
3.93	1.61	1.41	1.40	1.12	1.46

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Table 4b (continued)

Time (days)	Release Data ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{hr}$)				
	#2	#3	#15	#19	#16
4.88	1.73	0.82	1.12	1.18	1.13
5.84	2.37	0.84	1.20	1.25	1.46
6.74	1.17	0.53	0.59	0.58	0.80
7.86	1.30	0.65	1.31	0.85	1.11
8.74	0.90	0.34	0.96	0.35	1.27
9.84	0.78	0.24	1.25	0.59	1.26

15 EXAMPLE 5

Formation of Stabilized Coatings

20 To form the first layer of the coating, a silicone-xylene mixture (35% solid weight from Applied Silicone Corporation) was weighed and added to tetrahydrofuran (THF) HPLC grade (from Aldrich or EM Science). A crosslinking agent was added into the solution. The homogeneous solution was sprayed onto stents to form layers having thicknesses of 5 μm or less. The stents coated with the first layer of silicone were cured at 150°C for 30 minutes. The stents were then treated with argon plasma for further curing.

25 Top layer compositions of silicone, THF and TDMA-heparin were prepared by dissolving the TDMA-heparin in the THF. The silicone-xylene mixture was added to the solution so that the solid silicone content was 3.5%. A crosslinking reagent was added to the solutions. The content of TDMA-heparin in the final solutions were 20% and 60% of the solid silicone.

30 The top layer compositions were sprayed onto the silicone coated stents. The thicknesses of the top layers of the samples as well as the amount of TDMA-heparin on the samples are given in Table 5a. The stents were then cured at 90°C for 16 hours and then treated with argon plasma.

Release Experiments

35 After the coated stents were cut into 2 cm pieces, four pieces of each sample were placed into 100 mL of phosphate buffer solution (PBS). The buffer solution was changed daily and azore A assays were performed on the solution to determine the released heparin concentrations for the samples. The results are present in Table 5b.

At the third, sixth and ninth days, a piece from each sample was used for toluidine blue dye uptaking assay. FXa assay was performed on the last piece of each sample on the ninth day to determine the heparin activity (See Table 5a for results).

40 TABLE 5a

Sample	S1	S2	S3	S4
Thickness of Top Layer (μm)	4	13	9	16
Weight of TDMA-heparin (mg/cm^2)	0.5000	2.1500	0.2300	0.6100
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptake @ Day 3 ($\text{absorbance}/\text{cm}^2$)	0.392	0.804	0.243	0.236
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptake @ Day 6 ($\text{absorbance}/\text{cm}^2$)	0.353	0.568	0.193	0.233
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptake @ Day 9 ($\text{absorbance}/\text{cm}^2$)	0.569	1.079	0.396	0.271
FXa Activity (IU/cm^2)	0.028	0.034	0.025	0.026

TABLE 5b

Time (days)	Release Rates ($\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{hr}$) Measured by Azure A Assay			
	S1	S2	S3	S4
0.08	2.720	3.902	2.912	4.831
0.92	0.190	0.313	0.273	0.336
2.17	0.105	0.042	0.053	0.087
3.08	0.060	0.000	0.000	0.019
4.00	0.164	0.032	0.031	0.048
4.98	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

EXAMPLE 6

20 *Formation of Stabilized Coatings*

The first layer of the coating was prepared and applied as in Example 5. In experiment series A, the coated stents were heat cured at 90°C for 16 hours. In experiment series B, no heat treatment was applied.

A 10 mg/mL TDMA-heparin/THF top layer solution was prepared by dissolving the TDMA-heparin in the THF. The 25 stents were sprayed coated with top layer solution and then air dried. The amount of TDMA-heparin applied to each sample stent is provided in Table 6a. The coated stents of series B were then heat treated in a convection oven at 90°C for 16 hours. Both series of stents were treated with argon plasma.

In summary, the two coating series were prepared as follows:

30 A: 1) spraycoated with silicone first layer solution, 2) heat cured, 3) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin top layer composition, and 4) argon plasma treated.
 B: 1) spraycoated with silicone first layer solution, 2) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin top layer composition, 3) heat cured and 4) argon plasma treated.

35 *Release Experiments*

Four 2 cm pieces of coated stents from each sample of each series were placed into 100 mL of phosphate buffer solution (PBS) having a pH of 7.4. Another 4 pieces from each series were placed into 100 mL of polyethylene glycol (PEG)/water solution (40/60 v/v, MW of PEG=400). The stent pieces were incubated at 37°C in a shaker. The buffer and 40 PEG solution were changed daily and azure A assays were performed on the solution to determine the released heparin concentrations. The results are present in Table 6b.

On the third, sixth and eleventh days, a piece from each sample was used for toluidine blue dye uptaking assay (See Table 5a for results). FXa assay was performed on the last piece of each sample to determine the heparin activity. It was found that the heparin activity was too high to be quantified by a FXa assay.

45 Release of heparin in plasma was also studied. 1 cm pieces of a coated stent from series B was put into 1 mL of citrated human plasma (from Helena Labs.), which was in lyophilized form and was reconstituted by adding 1 mL of sterile deionized water. Three sets of stent plasma solutions were incubated at 37°C and the plasma was changed daily. In a separate study, it was found that citrated human plasma was stable at 37°C for 24 hours (activated partial thromboplastin time test). Toluidine blue assay was performed for the stent incubated in the plasma for one day and for seven 50 days. The one day dye uptaking showed no loss of activity; the dye uptaking at 7 days showed a 40% loss of activity. Also, FXa assay was performed on day 7. The antithrombin activity was higher than the quantification limit (>64mU/cm²).

TABLE 6a

Experimental Series	B	B	B	A	A	A
Sample	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
Weight of TDMA-heparin (mg/cm ²)	0.4200	0.5100	0.5300	0.3300	0.6300	0.3900
Eluting media	PBS	PBS	PEG/water	PBS	PBS	PEG/water
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptake @ Day 3 (absorbance/cm ²)	0.927	0.961	0.673	0.816	1.363	0.744
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptake @ Day 6 (absorbance/cm ²)	1.655	1.104	0.983	1.163	1.951	1.278
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptake @ Day 11 (absorbance/cm ²)	1.345	1.527	1.424	1.114	2.210	1.277

TABLE 6b

Release Rates (μg/cm ² /hr) Measured by Azure A Assay						
Time (days)	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
0.08	1.53	1.31	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.08
1.00	0.05	0.05	0.97	0.00	0.01	0.39
2.02	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.06	0.11
2.97	0.20	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.32	0.11
4.04	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.13	0.00
4.88	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.35	0.00

EXAMPLE 7

To examine the effect of the curing order and the argon plasma treatment on the binding effect of TDMA-heparin on silicone surfaces, the following samples were prepared. 5.0 mm Elgiloy stents were coated with silicone having a coating weight of 13.5 mg/cm². A top layer solution of 10 mg/ml of TDMA-heparin/THF was sprayed onto the stents. The coating weight of the top layer was about 0.4 mg/cm². The heating and argon plasma treatment steps were applied to the stents as described below. The stents were heat cured at 90°C for 16 hours.

TE1: 1) spraycoated with silicone solution, 2) heat cured, 3) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin top layer solution, and 4) argon plasma treated.

TE2: 1) spraycoated with silicone solution, 2) heat cured and 3) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin top layer solution.

TE3: 1) spraycoated with silicone solution, 2) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin top layer solution 3) heat cured and 4) argon plasma treated.

TE4: 1) spraycoated with silicone solution, 2) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin top layer solution and 3) heat cured.

The release study was performed in PBS buffer at 37°C. The results, which are listed in Table 7, show that the combined curing of the coating with both heat treatment and argon gas treatment increases the bind efficacy of the TDMA-heparin on the device and consequently prolongs the heparin activity.

TABLE 7

Sample	TE1	TE2	TE3	TE4
Coating Process	Si/heat/TDMA-hep/plasma	Si/heat/TDMA-hep	Si/TDMA-hep/heat/plasma	Si/TDMA-hep/heat
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptaking @ Day 2.02 (absorbance/cm ²)	0.881	0.844	1.287	1.095
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptaking @ Day 6.05 (absorbance/cm ²)	0.985	0.705	1.336	1.055
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptaking @ Day 8.6 (absorbance/cm ²)	0.715	0.691	1.310	1.009

EXAMPLE 8

To further compare the binding efficacy of coatings exposed to both heat and plasma treatment and that of coatings which are only heat treated, the following samples were prepared. The thicknesses of both the silicone layer and top layer were kept constant at 3 mg/cm² and 0.5 mg/cm², respectively.

ND-1:

- 1) spraycoated with silicone solution,
- 2) heat cured at 150°C for 45 minutes,
- 3) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin top layer solution, and
- 4) heat cured at 90°C for 16 hours.

ND-1P: same as ND-1 but further treated with argon plasma.

ND-2:

- 1) spraycoated with silicone solution,
- 2) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin top layer solution, and
- 3) heat cured at 90°C for 16 hours.

ND-2P: same as ND-2 but further treated with argon plasma.

ND-3:

- 1) spraycoated with silicone solution,
- 2) heat cured at 150°C for 60 minutes, and
- 3) spraycoated with TDMA-heparin top layer solution.

ND-3P: same as ND-3 but further treated with argon plasma.

The release study was performed in citrate bovine plasma (CBP). The stents were cut into 1.5 cm pieces and placed into a sterilized plastic vial containing 4 ml of CBP at 37°C. The plasma was changed daily. From the third day, 1 ml of CBP was used instead. Toluidine blue assay and FXa assay were performed after 7 days of eluting. The results presented in Table 8 confirm the finding of Example 7, that plasma treatment enhances the binding of the TDMA-heparin to the stents.

TABLE 8

Sample	ND-1	ND-1P	ND-2	ND-2P	ND-3	ND-3P
Argon Plasma Treatment	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Toluidine Blue Dye Uptaking (absorbance/cm ²)	0.683	0.577	0.743	0.805	0.696	0.854
FXA activity (mIU/cm ²)	0	1.4	2.7	9.0	0	5.0

The description contained herein is for purposes of illustration and not for purposes of limitation. Changes and modifications may be made to the embodiments of the description and still be within the scope of the invention. Furthermore, obvious changes, modifications or variations will occur to those skilled in the art. Also, all references cited above are incorporated herein, in their entirety, for all purposes related to this disclosure.

Claims

1. A medical device having at least a portion which is insertable or implantable into the body of a patient, wherein the portion has a surface which is adapted for exposure to body tissue of the patient and wherein at least a part of the surface is covered with a coating for release of at least one biologically active material, the coating comprising an internal reservoir layer and an outer layer in contact with the reservoir layer;

wherein the outer layer comprises an ionic surfactant complexed to the biologically active material; and
 wherein the reservoir layer comprises a polymer incorporating the biologically active material which is substantially free of any ionic surfactant such that the biologically active material of the reservoir layer can migrate outwardly from the reservoir layer, and at least some of the biologically active material of the reservoir can complex with the ionic surfactant in the outer layer as the biologically active material releases from the outer layer.
2. The device of claim 1 wherein the device is an expandable stent.
3. The device of claim 2 wherein the device is a self-expanding stent.
4. The device of claim 1 wherein the polymer of the reservoir layer is an elastomeric material.
5. The device of claim 4 wherein the polymer of the reservoir layer is selected from the group consisting of silicones, polyurethanes, thermoplastic elastomers, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, polyolefin elastomers, and EPDM rubbers.
6. The device of claim 5 wherein the polymer of the reservoir layer is silicone.
7. The device of claim 1 wherein the biologically active material of the reservoir layer is in a particulate form having an average particle size of 1 to 100 microns.
8. The device of claim 7 wherein the ratio of reservoir layer thickness to average particle diameter is greater than about 3.
9. The device of claim 7 wherein the ratio of reservoir layer thickness to average particle diameter is greater than about 5.
10. The device of claim 1 wherein the biologically active material is selected from the group consisting of glucocorticoids, heparin, hirudin, angiopeptin, aspirin, ACE inhibitors, growth factors, oligonucleotides, antiplatelet agents, anti-hypertensives, anti-coagulant agents, antimitotic agents, antioxidants, antimetabolite agents, anti-inflammatory agents and antibiotics.
11. The device of claim 10 wherein the biologically active material is heparin.
12. The device of claim 1 wherein the reservoir layer comprises about 0.1 to about 90 weight % of the biologically active material.

13. The device of claim 12 wherein the reservoir layer comprises about 10 to about 45 weight % of the biologically active material.
14. The device of claim 1 wherein the reservoir layer is about 5 to about 200 microns thick.
15. The device of claim 14 wherein the reservoir layer is about 15 to about 50 microns thick.
16. The device of claim 1 wherein the ionic surfactant of the outer layer is a quaternary ammonium complex.
17. The device of claim 16 wherein the ionic surfactant comprises a tridodecylammonium ion.
18. The device of claim 1 wherein the outer layer is about 0.1 to about 10 microns thick.
19. The device of claim 1 wherein the coating is constructed to maintain biologically active material on the surface of the device for long periods of time.
20. A method of making a medical device having at least a portion for insertion or implantation into the body of a patient, wherein the portion has a surface which is adapted for exposure to body tissue of the patient and wherein at least a part of the surface is covered with a coating to release at least one biologically active material therefrom, the method comprising:
 - a) forming a reservoir layer over the surface by applying a reservoir layer composition comprising a polymer and a biologically active material and
 - b) forming an outer layer over the reservoir layer by applying an outer layer composition comprising an ionic surfactant complexed to the biologically active material.
21. The method of claim 20 wherein the reservoir layer is formulated in a solvent.
22. The method of claim 21 wherein the method further comprises allowing the solvent of the reservoir layer composition to evaporate.
23. The method of claim 20 wherein formulation of the reservoir layer includes combining the biologically active material with a molten polymer.
24. The method of claim 20 wherein the reservoir layer composition and the outer layer composition are applied by spray coating.
25. The method of claim 20 wherein the polymer of the reservoir layer is an elastomeric material.
26. The method of claim 25 wherein the polymer of the reservoir layer is selected from the group consisting of silicones, polyurethanes, thermoplastic elastomers, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, polyolefin elastomers and EPDM rubbers.
27. The method of claim 20 wherein the biologically active material of the reservoir layer is in a particulate form having an average particle size of 1 to 100 microns.
28. The device of claim 27 wherein the ratio of reservoir layer thickness to average particle diameter is greater than about 3.
29. The device of claim 27 wherein the ratio of reservoir layer thickness to average particle diameter is greater than about 5.
30. The method of claim 20 wherein the biologically active material is selected from the group consisting of glucocorticoids, heparin, hirudin, angiopeptin, aspirin, growth factors, oligonucleotides, antiplatelet agents, anti-hypertensives, anti-coagulant agents, antimitotic agents, antioxidants, antimetabolite agents, anti-inflammatory agents and antibiotics.
31. The method of claim 30 wherein the biologically active material is heparin.

32. The method of claim 20 wherein the reservoir layer is about 5 to about 200 microns thick.
33. The method of claim 32 wherein the reservoir layer is about 15 to about 50 microns thick.
- 5 34. The method of claim 20 wherein the ionic surfactant of the outer layer is a quaternary ammonium compound.
35. The method of claim 34 wherein the ionic surfactant comprises a tridodecylammonium ion.
- 10 36. The method of claim 20 wherein the outer layer is about 0.1 to about 10 microns thick.
37. The method of claim 20 which further comprises heat curing the reservoir layer composition after it is applied to the surface.
- 15 38. The method of claim 37 which further comprises treating the reservoir layer with a low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source.
39. The method of claim 20 which further comprises treating the coating with a low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source after the forming of the outer layer.
- 20 40. The method of claim 39 which further comprises heat curing that coating before the coating is treated with the energy source.
41. The method of claim 20 wherein the coating is constructed for maintaining the biologically active material on the surface of the device for long periods of time.
- 25 42. A method of making a medical device having at least a portion for insertion or implantation into the body of a patient, wherein the portion has a surface which is adapted for exposure to body tissue of the patient and wherein at least a part of the surface is covered with a coating to release at least one biologically active material therefrom, the method comprising:
 - 30 a) forming a layer of the coating which comprises an ionic surfactant complexed to the biologically active material on the surface, and
 - b) exposing the layer to a low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source.
- 35 43. The method of claim 42 wherein the energy source is selected from the group consisting of gas plasma, electron beam energy and corona discharge.
44. The method of claim 42 wherein the surface covered with the layer is heated at about 40°C to 150°C prior to exposing the coated surface to the low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source.
- 40 45. The method of claim 44 wherein the surface is heated at about 90°C for about 30 seconds to about 16 hours.
46. The method of claim 43 wherein the layer is exposed to gas plasma generated from a gas selected from the group consisting of argon, helium, nitrogen, hydrogen and mixtures thereof.
- 45 47. The method of claim 46 wherein the gas plasma is generated from argon gas.
48. The method of claim 43 wherein the surface covered with the layer is exposed to gas plasma or the electron beam energy source for about 30 seconds to about 5 minutes.
- 50 49. A method of making a medical device having at least a portion for insertion or implantation into the body of a patient, wherein the portion has a surface which is adapted for exposure to body tissue of the patient and wherein at least a part of the surface is covered with a coating to release at least one biologically active material therefrom, the method comprising:
 - 55 a) forming a first layer of the coating over the surface by applying a first layer composition comprising a polymer,
 - b) forming an outer layer over the first layer by applying an outer layer composition comprising an ionic sur-

factant complexed to the biologically active material, and
c) exposing the coated surface to a low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source.

50. The method of claim 49 wherein the energy source is selected from the group consisting of gas plasma, electron
5 beam energy and corona discharge.

51. The method of claim 49, wherein the first layer further comprises a biologically active material.

52. The method of claim 49 wherein the coated surface is heated at about 40°C to 150°C prior to exposing the coated
10 surface to the low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source.

53. The method of claim 52 wherein the surface is heated at about 90°C for about 1 to about 16 hours.

54. The method of claim 50 wherein the coated surface is exposed to gas plasma generated from a gas selected from
15 the group consisting of argon, helium, nitrogen, hydrogen and mixtures thereof.

55. The method of claim 54 wherein gas plasma is generated from argon gas.

56. The method of claim 50 wherein the coated surface is exposed to gas plasma or the electron beam energy source
20 for about 30 seconds to about 5 minutes.

57. The method of claim 49 wherein the first layer composition and the outer layer composition are applied by spray
coating.

25 58. The method of claim 49 wherein the polymer of the first layer is an elastomeric material.

59. The method of claim 58 wherein the polymer of the first layer is selected from the group consisting of silicones,
30 polyurethanes, thermoplastic elastomers, ethylene vinyl acetate copolymers, polyolefin elastomers, and EPDM
rubbers.

60. The method of claim 49 wherein the biologically active material is heparin.

61. The method of claim 49 wherein the ionic surfactant comprises a tridodecylammonium ion.

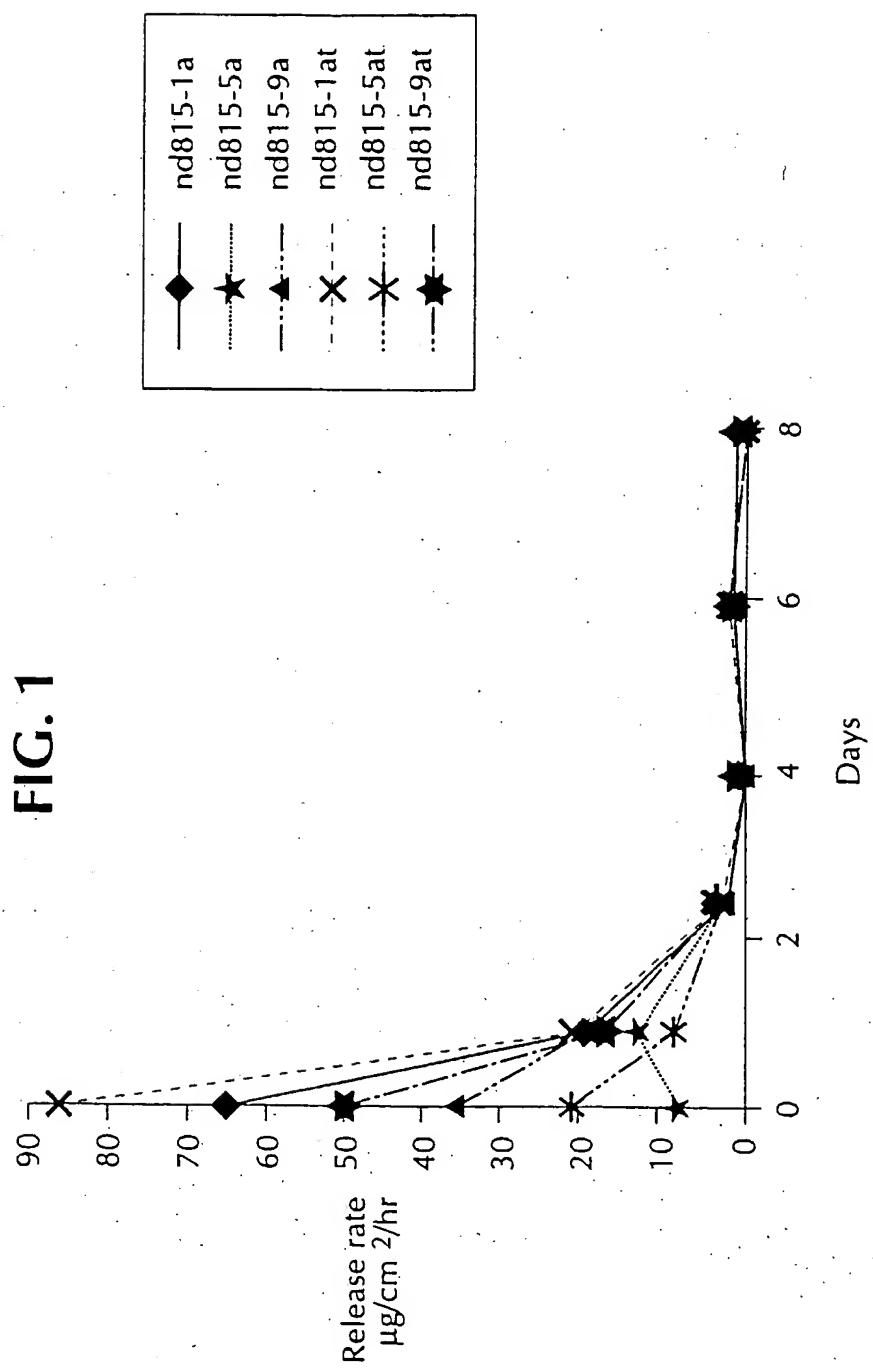
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(11)

EP 0 879 595 A3

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(88) Date of publication A3:
09.08.2000 Bulletin 2000/32

(51) Int. Cl.?: A61K 9/00, A61L 31/00,
A61L 33/00

(43) Date of publication A2:
25.11.1998 Bulletin 1998/48

(21) Application number: 98201276.7

(22) Date of filing: 21.04.1998

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 30.04.1997 US 841747

(71) Applicant: SCHNEIDER (USA) INC.

Plymouth, Minnesota 55442 (US)

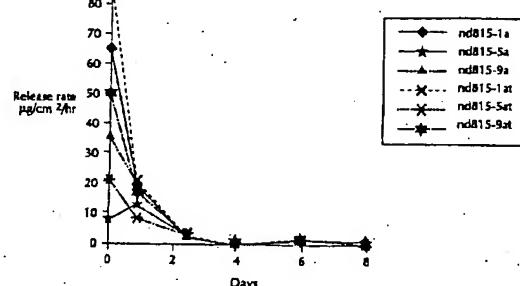
(72) Inventors:
, Ding, Ni
Plymouth, Minnesota 55446 (US)
, Trinh, Tuyethoa Thi
Somerset, Minnesota 55113 (US)
, Raeder-Devens, Jennifer E.
St Paul, Minnesota 55105 (US)

(54) Drug-releasing coatings for medical devices

(57) The invention is directed to medical devices having a drug-releasing coating and methods for making such coated devices. The coating permits timed or prolonged pharmacological activity on the surface of medical devices through a reservoir concept. Specifically, the coating comprises at least two layers: an outer layer containing at least one drug-ionic surfactant complex overlying a reservoir layer containing a polymer and the drug which is substantially free of an ionic surfactant. Upon exposure to body tissue of a medical device covered with such coating, the ionically bound drug in the outer layer is released into body fluid or tissue. Following release of such bound drug, the ionic surfactant binding sites in the outer layer are left vacant. To maintain the pharmacological activity after delivery of the ionically bound drug, additional amounts of the drug are embedded or incorporated in the reservoir layer in a manner which allows the drug, which is substantially free of ionic surfactants, to complex with the vacant binding sites of the ionic surfactant of the outer layer. As a result, the surface

of the medical device is enriched with the drug to provide sustained pharmacological activity to prevent the adverse reaction due to the presence of the medical device. The invention is further directed to medical devices with stabilized drug-releasing coatings. The coatings are stabilized by exposure to a low energy, relatively non-penetrating energy source, e.g., gas plasma or an electron beam energy source.

FIG. 1



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 98 20 1276

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
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THE HAGUE		15 June 2000	Böhm, I
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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EP 98 20 1276

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